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FIRST EDITION

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Great Issue of 1868.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JAY COOKE

Origin of Our Banking and Currency Systems.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Greenbacks vs. National Bank Notes

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of Saturday, October 19, contains the following important correspondence, which we are gratified to place before the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, unabridged, this afternoon:—

SANDUSKY, Oct. 11, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Permit us to ask you to give, at your leisure, answers to the following questions:—

I. What was the origin of the national banking system?

II. What is the character of the national currency?

III. What is your reply to those who claim that the Government could and should save the eighteen millions of annual interest now paid on the United States bonds deposited by the national banks to secure their circulation, by retiring the three hundred millions of national bank notes, and issuing a like amount of greenbacks instead?

IV. What is the present position of the national banks?

V. How and wherein is the national banking system superior to the old United States Bank or the State bank system?

VI. Why should the national banking system be perpetuated?

It seems strange that such a lack of information as to the origin, condition, objects, and merits of the national banking system should prevail all over our land; and we are convinced that if the system were better understood by politicians of all parties they would cease endeavoring to damage it by drawing it into the vortex of political strife. As you have been identified with the national banking system from the beginning, we have taken the liberty of submitting to you the above inquiries, believing that your replies to them will furnish much of the information needed by the people.

Very truly yours, A. H. MOSS,
President First National Bank, Sandusky.
L. S. HUBBARD,
President Second National Bank, Sandusky.
To Jay Cooke, Gibraltar, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Reply of Jay Cooke.

GIBRALTAR, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1867.—Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 11th inst. is received; and in complying with your request so far as I am able, I do so more readily because I regard the national banking system as standing upon its own merits, and not in any sense a party question. With you, I deeply regret the mistaken opposition to this admirable system of finance now manifesting itself in so many quarters, and I cannot but believe that those of the public who have apparently most antagonistic to the national banks, if they had given as much thought to this great subject as its importance demands, would be among the foremost defenders of a system which, I trust, is destined to prove itself wise and beneficent—a permanent blessing to future prosperity. I shall attempt to answer your questions in the order in which they occur in your letter.

I.—ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Up to 1863 our paper currency consisted of the notes of banks chartered by the several States—each State having laws peculiar to itself for the establishment and government of its banking institutions. There was no attempt at uniformity in bank legislation, the banks of one state standing in no way identified in interest from those of another. In some cases the banks were held to a strict accountability, and required at all times to furnish reasonable evidence of solvency, while in others the currency was left to take care of itself, and bill holders were permitted to look after their own interests as best they could. (The banking systems of New York, Ohio, and possibly one or two other states, were the only exceptions to this chaotic rule.) As very few State bank notes passed at par in all parts of the country, the notes of each bank had a different rate of discount, and the notes of the same bank had different values in different parts of the country at the same time.

The currency of one State, although good at home, was often rejected as uncurrent in another. This state of things rendered exchange between the East and the West, the North and the South, expensive and vexatious, entailing constant loss upon the business men of every section. The notes of no two banks were alike in appearance; counterfeits flooded the country, often deceiving the most experienced judges, and rendering it unsafe for most people to accept paper money other than the notes of their own local banks (unless accompanied by a guarantee). Widespread disasters, more or less frequent and consulting an expense, usually falling first upon the bill holders, who were least able to bear it. It was impossible to tell what banks were sound and what ones were on the brink of bankruptcy. The whole system was wrapped in a cloud of uncertainty, and the public mind was filled with apprehension. A more chaotic and unsatisfactory financial condition could not well be imagined.

At such a time, and under such circumstances, the nation was engaged in suppressing a great Rebellion, and was forced to meet expenditures utterly unparalleled in the history of any country. The national treasury was empty, hostilities were in progress and public confidence in the financial situation was at its lowest ebb. The Government could not, to any extent, avail itself of the then existing banking system, for, with the exception of the noble response of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston associated banks, in furnishing the first fifty-million loan, the Secretary of the Treasury sought in vain for that concert of action and financial strength among the banks of the country necessary to meet his daily increasing wants. The only manner in which the old system could have been made even temporarily available would have been by granting the State banks the widest license of issue, thus flooding the country with an irredeemable and, to a great extent, unsecured paper currency, which long before the close of hostilities must have led to financial disaster and collapse; for not only would the then existing banks have greatly increased their circulation, but hundreds of others would have been established to profit by the confusion of the times. This increase of banks would naturally have been greatest in those States where the greatest license of circulation prevailed, and where there were fewest checks upon irresponsible banking. As the only means of bringing financial order out of chaos, and giving the country a safe and uniform currency, or restoring the confidence of the people, and above all, of furnishing the sinews of war, our Government originated, organized, and put in successful operation that splendid system of national banking institutions which did much to enable the nation to meet its enormous expenditures and fight the war to a victorious close, and which still remains one of the noblest fruits of our great struggle.

The plan thus devised and put in operation was not designed as a temporary expedient to meet a great emergency and die with it, but was meant to be a permanent financial system, which should not only strengthen the nation during a costly war, but also benefit the people through many years of peace.

Before introducing the new system it was necessary to remove the old, and the latter was induced to leave the field partly in consideration of the beneficial features of the new system, and partly by compulsion. Certain rights and privileges were proffered by the Government to the old banking corporations if they would surrender their State charters, retire their circulation, and organize under the uniform plan now known as the national banking system. Where these inducements were insufficient to effect the change the stimulus of force was applied in the shape of a special tax on the circulation of all State banks.

One of those conditions on which the State banks surrendered their charters, and conformed themselves to the national plan, was the pledge from the Government that they should be permitted to issue a certain amount of circulating notes. Particular mention is here made of this one condition of the change from the old system to the new, because from it is drawn the chief argument of the opponents of the National Banks, and also in order that the condition mentioned may at the outset appear in its true character, as one of the terms of the contract between the National Government and the old banking corporations.

The change from the old plan to the new was rapid and complete. The immediate results of the change, although important beyond measure, may be sketched in a single sentence—it swept from existence a currency which was at once mongrel in appearance, unsafe in value, and, with few exceptions, insecure in character, and substituted therefor a currency uniform in feature, everywhere equal in worth, and safe as the republic itself.

It secured for the Government an immediate and much needed loan of three hundred millions of bank capital, and established throughout the country sixteen hundred most efficient and responsible agents for the negotiation and dissemination of other and far greater loans. I am glad of this opportunity of bearing witness to the fact that not only in negotiating the first five hundred and fourteen million loan of five twenties but more particularly in the subsequent negotiations of the eight hundred and thirty millions of seven-thirties, the country was largely indebted to the national banks for the promptness with which the national Treasury was supplied with sorely needed funds. And the late soldiers of the Union army should understand that at a time when their monthly pay was largely in arrears, the money not only for their wages, but for their subsistence even, was raised through the active and earnest co-operation of these same national banks.

Such was the origin of the national banking system.

II.—CHARACTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The notes of the national banks possess every element required in a good circulating medium. As already remarked, they are uniform in appearance, everywhere equal in value, and just as secure as public and private credit combined can make them.

First—This uniformity in the appearance of the national bank notes enables every one, even those who cannot read, to recognize the currency wherever met, and to feel perfectly secure in receiving it without the precaution lately necessary, of constantly consulting the *Weekly Bank Note Reporter*, or a broker's clerk. Owing to the fact that entirely different plates and designs are used in printing the bills of different denominations, it is impossible to alter national bank notes from a lower denomination to a higher. And the Treasury Department, by its numerous checks and guards, and the elaborate perfection of its workmanship, has so far succeeded in producing a currency incapable of being counterfeited, that there is now but one dangerous counterfeit extant where, under the old system, there were a hundred. How great an improvement this is over the old condition of affairs, let the thousands of hard-working men answer, who, in the days of a mixed and badly printed currency, have found perhaps their last five dollar note to be a worthless cheat.

Second—The uniform value of the national bank currency in all parts of the country and at all times is a feature which, of itself, annually saves the people millions of dollars. It removes every obstacle to a system of cheap exchange between the various parts of the country, by giving to the currency of every State and section the same value and credit abroad that it has at home. The note issued by the national bank of an obscure Western village is just as current in New York or New Orleans as the notes of a national bank in Wall street; and, on the other hand, the note of a national bank of New York or New England is accepted by the farmers west of the Mississippi just as confidently as they accept the notes of their own local bank, whose officers and stockholders they personally know. Let the people compare these facts with the state of things before the war, and say if they have gained nothing by the change.

Third—To prove the perfect, impregnable security of the national currency, it should only be necessary to cite the laws by which the national banks exist. It is simply impossible for a national bank note to become worthless, or even to depreciate in value, so long as the Government shall exist, and continue to fulfil its pledges. Indeed, in one very important particular the notes of the national banks may be said to be safer than the greenbacks, for while the greenback is the nation's promises to pay, unendorsed by any special pledge of private capital, the national bank notes are the promises to pay of a private corporation of capitalists, endorsed by the nation—both public and private credit being thus united to secure the payment of these notes held by the people. The double and triple character of the guarantee by which the circulating notes of the national banks are secured is well illustrated by an incident occurring in the early days of the new national system.

In 1863, shortly after the organization of National Banks in Harrisburg, a solid Dutch farmer, of whom Pennsylvania has many, and whom I shall call Mr. Schmidt, entered the Harrisburg National Bank, and signified to the cashier, Mr. Wier, that he wished to draw out $7000 of his balance. Mr. Schmidt, by the way, was a stockholder in the bank to the amount of $10,000, besides being a depositor; and it was his habit, as it is of many of his class, to keep his balance at bank comparatively small by drawing out his funds and storing them in various odd places about his dwelling. This was done for the double purpose of preventing the 'boys' of the family from learning the precise amount of paternal funds on hand, and to satisfy a sort of vague belief that his money was safer in his own hands than in anybody else's. The cashier stepped to his desk and filled up a check for Mr. Schmidt to sign, and then handed him two thousand dollars in greenback treasury notes, fresh and bright from the printer's hands, just such as the old gentleman had until now preferred. The bank officer was not a little surprised to see his customer return the notes, with the remark:—

"Vank you, Mr. Vier, I tink I not want dem ols morning; I take some your nash'nal bank notes dis time."

"Certainly," replied the cashier, the bank having just received its circulating notes from Washington, and he counted out the required amount in the notes of the bank and handed them to Mr. Schmidt. The latter deposited the new currency carefully in his waistcoat pocket, pinned it fast, and was about to depart, when it occurred to the cashier to ask him why in the world he should prefer national bank notes to greenbacks. The farmer took the proffered chair and proceeded to state his reasons somewhat as follows:—

"Vell, Mr. Vier, I bin readin the law of Congress, vich authorize these nash'nal banks, und I bin studyin' it, too. Den I bin studyin' Mr. Cooke's leetle book about dem vings; dat explains dese bank notes mighty. Und I tells you vat I finds—I finds the nash'nal bank notes ish te pesht—petter as greenbacks."

"What in the world brings you to that conclusion?" said Mr. Wier, to whom the view was a new one.

"Vell," was the reply, "greenbacks ish goot, very goot, got enough for any body; but I believe the notes of your nash'nal bank ish leetle petter, because I finds in the law that before its bank can issue one dollar of circulation, it must deposit mit the Treasury at Washington one dollar and ten cents in Government bonds, und so if its bank wants to issue one hundred tousand dollars, it must deposit mit Mr. Shpinner, United States Treasurer, one hundred und ten tousand dollars in bonds to secure that circulation; so if the bank runs away und don't pay, the notes of the Government will pay 'em. Und this margin of ten per cent. must always be kept goot. If the bonds goes down in the market den te banks must deposit more mit te Treasury to keep te bonds always wort ten per cent. more as to circulation. Vell, that make te nash'nal bank notes jeest so goot as greenbacks, and ten per cent. more, only they ish not legal-tender. Den, Mr. Vier, I puts on dese nash'nal bank notes te great seal of our Government, und te names of Mr. Spbinner und Mr. Colby—te same which is signed on te greenbacks; und dese gentlemen say on all the bank notes that dese notes vill pe received by the United States in payment of all dues except gold customs, and vill pe paid out py te Government in payment of all debts except gold interest. Vell, that makes 'em so goot as greenbacks twice.

"Den, Mr. Vier, I looks on dese nash'nal bank notes in mine bocket und I sees your name und te name of Mr. Kerr, de president of dis pank, und I knows you poth ish goot honest men, und I knows your names on de notes makes de pank liable for de payment just as mooch as if de Government vas not helf for 'em.

"Vell, I finds all dis is true, Mr. Vier, und someting more. I finds dat every stockholder in dis pank is liable for te notes und debts of de pank to de amount of der stock. Und den I begins to open mine eyes, for I ish a stockholder myself, and I find mine house ish mortgaged to pay the bills of dis pank. Den I knows most de other stockholders of dis pank, und dey ish goot solid men, mit broperty. So you see, mr. Vier, dat pefore my nash'nal bank notes can proke, de government bonds, mit ten per cent. margin, must git wort nothing at all; de United States Government must git bank rupt und be a scoundrel, too; de broperty of de pank must all pe lost, und de broberty of all dese stockholders must pe used up.

"Dat, Mr. Vier, is vy I calls te nash'nal pank notes te pesht."

Mr. Wier, experienced banker as he was, had received from this shrewd old farmer new views of the national banking system and fuller appreciation of the protection which this system throws around the people as the holders of the national currency. In a word, the national bank notes are to all intents and purposes a joint obligation, acting as a first lien upon the Treasury department, upon all the assets of the bank or corporation, and upon the private fortunes of the bank stockholders to the amount of their stock. Do the American people realize that in this currency they have the most secure circulating medium ever devised or likely to be devised?

But suppose that a national bank, from any cause, suspends business and goes out of existence, what becomes of its circulating notes? They continue to pass at par as before, wholly unaffected by the suspension or destruction of the bank whose name they bear; for the United States bonds pledged for their redemption still remain deposited in the national Treasury, and will so remain until the scattered notes are gathered up and redeemed at par by the Treasury Department.

In this connection I may as well refer to the remark of Mr. Treasurer Spinner that "the notes of a broken national bank are better than those of a solvent one." In one important regard this saying is true, and it becomes true in this way:—

The volume of national bank currency is limited by law to three hundred millions, and that amount is already issued, hence new banks organizing under the national system, as well as old ones are deprived of their share of circulation until Congress shall extend the limit. When, therefore, a national bank having a circulation surrenders its charter and goes out of existence, or is closed up by the Government for any cause, any national bank not having its share of circulation by getting special permission from the Treasury Department and by exchanging up the scattered notes of the defunct institution and presenting them at the United States Treasury for cancellation, can have the amount of circulation thus cancelled transferred to itself. In thus gathering up the scattered notes of an extinct bank, parties sometimes offer a premium of from two to five per cent. for them, thus making them for the time being worth more than the notes of an existing solvent bank.

III.—SUBSTITUTION OF GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Your third question touches a part of the subject which most interests the people at the present time, and which is most discussed and least understood by a certain class of politicians. My answer is this:—

First—Even if it were true that the Government is paying eighteen millions annually into the coffers of the national banks which could as well be saved to the people by a substitution of greenback currency, yet it would be far better to pay this sum than to have the greenback or Treasury note system permanently fastened upon the country. I regard the issue by the Government of legal-tender notes, to be used as a circulating medium, as an anomaly in finance. It was purely a war measure, justifiable because necessary to the life of the nation, and like other war measures should end with the return of prosperous peace. It is not desirable that the greenbacks be immediately or suddenly withdrawn, but they should be gradually and surely replaced with a currency which is legitimate and permanent.

Second—It was an important part of the contract between the Government and the old State banks, when the latter surrendered their State charters, that if they organized under the new national system they should be entitled to a certain proportion of circulation. This was also the principal inducement offered for the formation of new banking institutions. Without this pledge of circulation few if any of the old banks would have surrendered their State charters, and it would have been impossible to establish the national system at all. That circulation cannot now be taken away without a palpable breach of faith towards the combined capital of the nation—such a breach of faith as would ever after render capital timid, cautious, and backward in its dealings with a Government which would thus disregard its pledges. However pious the proposition may seem, the people cannot possibly be benefited by any financial measure which practically repudiates the contracts of their Government.

Third—If it claim would be equally good against any system of banking, for the actual point of the argument is that so long as there shall be a national debt the Government ought to supply all the currency of the country, in order to save interest. Suppose the old State bank system were now in existence, with three hundred millions of coupon bonds deposited to secure their circulating notes, and I self supply the needed currency. The people would, in this supposed case, save just as much interest as they would now save by retiring the national bank notes. Hence, the real question is: Shall we have any banking system at all? for if the present excellent system be destroyed, it would be impossible to originate another which would not be open to the same objections. If an exclusively greenback currency be adopted of course we can have no system of banks, either State or national, having the privilege of circulation.

Fourth—But it is not true that the Government would annually save eighteen millions of dollars, or any part of that sum, by destroying the national banking system, and issuing greenbacks in place of the national bank currency now in circulation.

This fact, which I shall soon substantiate, indicates how little this subject is understood by those who are most persistent in their attacks upon the present system of banking.

It is not a question whether the Government ought, or ought not, to pay to the banks the interest on the United States bonds owned by them, and deposited at Washington to secure their circulating notes. These bonds are the private property of the banks—the agglomerated capital of individuals who have thus united their means in a legitimate business—and no matter who held these Government securities, the interest would have to be paid all the same. The national banks are just as much entitled to the interest on the United States bonds they have bought and paid for, as are the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, to the interest on the bonds held by them.

It being plain that the Government confers no special privilege upon the banks by simply paying them interest on the United States bonds they hold, it becomes necessary to look further for the "favoritism" and loss to Government of which we hear complaint. My statement made above being unreservedly admitted, it is claimed that national banks are permitted to issue three hundred millions of circulating notes, which amount they loan to their customers at an average interest of six per cent.—thus in reality receiving a double interest on a single investment of three hundred millions of dollars. Then follows the additional claim that the Government has just as well supply three hundred millions of circulation, and with it buy up and cancel an equal amount of United States bonds, thus saving to the people the eighteen millions of annual interest.

This has a plausible look and misleads many. By this showing the banks stand charged with eighteen millions of annual interest derived from their circulating notes, which amount, if it really be received and so equivalent be rendered by the banks, is virtually a gratuity or special privilege enjoyed by the national banks. The interest on Government bonds has already been paid in advance to the banks, and if such there be, is connected exclusively with the circulation of the banks.

But I freely the national banks do not receive anything like eighteen millions of interest on their three hundred millions of circulation. What they do receive the following facts, which are accessible to all, will show:—

The very law which authorizes the national banks to issue circulating notes to all also requires and compels them to keep constantly in their vaults an average of twenty per cent. (twenty-five per cent. in cities and fifteen per cent. in the country) of the amount of that circulation as a reserve. Here are sixty of the three hundred millions of circulation lying idle in bank the year round, on which amount on which the banks can receive interest is thus reduced to two hundred and forty millions.

Again, the same law requires and compels the banks to keep a reserve equal to twenty per cent. (twenty-five per cent. in cities and fifteen in the country) of the net deposits which they may have, both public and private; and this reserve must be in lawful money. The average total of deposits during the last year was $571,000,000; thus $114,000,000 of the non-interest bearing legal-tender notes were carried by the banks during the past year, which sum is a just offset to that amount of circulating notes received from the Government by the banks. This deducted from the $250,000,000 leaves only $126,000,000 of the $300,000,000 of circulation available to the banks as the result of a balance-sheet between themselves and the Government on this question of circulation. Six per cent. interest on $126,000,000 is $7,560,000. This latter amount, then, is the sum total of the profit which the banks can derive from their circulation so long as the Government has legal tenders which it wishes to have carried without interest.

Some may object to my thus coupling the reserve required to be held for deposits with the reserve for circulation. This objection might have some weight if the Government were not itself profiting by the issue or non-interest bearing notes, a large proportion of which are carried by the national banks with the very means supplied to them by the gratuitous issue of their own notes. Thus this amount of $114,000,000 is a deduction from the circulation which the banks are allowed to issue.

But there still remains an apparent profit of $7,560,000, derived by the banks from their circulation. What have the banks to offset to this seeming subsidy?

First—They pay to the National Treasury one per cent. per annum (one-half of one per cent. semi-annually) on the whole amount of their circulation, say $3,000,000.

Second—They pay to the National Treasury one-half of one per cent. per annum on the average amount of their deposits, which, as the deposits last year averaged $571,000,000, amounts to $2,855,000.

Third—They pay a national tax on their capital stock, over and above that invested in government bonds, which tax last year amounted to $400,000.

(The above three items are required by section 41 of the amended National Currency act.)

Fourth—They pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the net amount of dividends and amount carried to surplus fund, which tax for the past year amounted to $3,300,000

Fifth—They pay a license tax of two dollars on every one thousand dollars of capital. The aggregate of national bank capital, as last reported, is $424,000,000, and the license tax on this is $848,000.

(The five sums above named, amounting to $10,403,000, are paid by the banks directly into the national treasury, and they alone exceed the amount charged against the banks as profits on their circulation by two millions eight hundred and forty-three thousand dollars ($2,843,000).

Sixth—In addition to the above items of national taxation the banks paid during the past fiscal year a State and local taxation, as shown by returns to the Comptroller's department, amounting to about eight millions of dollars—$8,000,000.

Thus I have shown that in the items of State and national taxation the national banks are annually paying back to the people nearly eleven million dollars more than they annually receive in the way of interest on their circulation.

The public will notice that none of these facts have been even referred to by those who have of late undertaken to discredit the national banking system.

It is true that the National Bank notes are all printed at the expense of the Government, for the double purpose of securing uniformity and preventing over issues; but to compensate for this I have purposely left out of the above list many items which might otherwise have added materially to the aggregate paid by the banks to the Government for the privilege of their existence. One of the most important of these items which I have omitted is the gratuitous services of the banks in receiving, transmitting, and disbursing the Government revenues.

The depository banks have, during the past year, transferred to the Treasury, from all parts of the country, the vast sum of $393,620,684 82—at least ninety per cent. of it without any cost to the Government. Had this work not been performed by the depository banks, an immense expenditure would have been entailed upon the revenue department for additional clerk hire, vaults, safes, express charges, etc. etc. Besides the above, there is the item of revenue stamps consumed by the banks. I consider these two items as alone fully equal to the cost of engraving and printing the National Bank currency.

For the purpose of showing at a glance the result of the above statements, the following recapitulation is made. In making up the account between the banks and the Government the banks stand credited with the following:—

1—Six per cent. interest on $114,000,000 in legal tenders held by the banks as a reserve for deposits	$6,840,000
2—Six per cent. interest on $60,000,000 held as reserve for circulation	3,600,000
3—One per cent per annum tax on $300,000,000 circulation	3,000,000
4—One half of one per cent. per annum tax on $571,000,000 of deposits	2,855,000
5—One half of one per cent. per annum tax on amount of capital of national banks not invested in Government bonds	400 000
6—One half of one per cent. per annum tax on dividends and amount placed to surplus fund of banks during the past year	3,300 000
7—Two dollars per thousand per annum license tax on $424,000,000 of capital	848,000
—Amount of State taxes paid by the national banks during the past year, as reported to the Treasury Department	8,000,000
Total	$28 843 000
Deduct six per cent. interest on $300 000 000 of circulation furnished to the banks	18,000,000
Balance	$10,843,000

This balance sheet between the banks and the people, every item of which is based upon official data, shows that not only is the "eighteen millions subsidy" swallowed up by the very terms and stringent provisions of the law, but an excess of $3,504,000 is paid in cash to the Government by the banks for the privilege of existing. This is call taxation with a vengeance. And let the people remember that until this national system was adopted, and the Government took entire control of the currency, no revenue whatever was derived by the nation from either the circulation or deposits of the banks, or in return for their chartered privileges.

To sum up the whole matter in a word—the American people, by destroying the national banking system, retiring the national bank currency and substituting greenbacks therefor, would lose more in net revenue alone now paid to the Government by the banks than they would gain in the cancellation of their own interest-bearing notes. This statement of the case can be comprehended by all and cannot be denied by any. And this is leaving wholly out of view the far greater loss which the people would suffer by the destruction of the present noble system, and a return to the financial confusion and insecurity of other times. It seems to me impossible that any large portion of the American people, after fully understanding the facts in the case, can advocate the abolition of the national banking system, unless they are deliberately determined to commit financial suicide.

IV.—PRESENT POSITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Those banks that have changed from the State to the national system, having given up their former and much larger liberty of circulation and deposits, together with the new banks, find themselves threatened with being deprived not only of their national circulation but also of their positions as fiscal agents of the Government.

The profits of the banks during the war, like those of almost all branches of business, were large and unusual; but as matters now stand, I think I only express the opinion of bank officers generally when I state that, in view of the aggregate of taxation already imposed upon their profits and business, the national banks cannot, for the immediate future, declare average annual dividends of more than seven per cent., and do a safe and legitimate banking business.

These national banks constitute now our only system of banking, and are interwoven with all our business and industrial interests. So far as the officers and stockholders of the national banks are concerned, I venture to express my belief that a large majority of them would, if it were a mere question of profit, gladly return to the old State system, could they be assured of the same privileges formerly enjoyed under it. Are our merchants, farmers, mechanics and workingmen generally prepared for such a change? For such a change they will have if they do not rally to the support of the national system. Already, I understand, an enabling act has been applied for, or has been obtained from the Legislature of New York to enable the banks of that powerful Commonwealth to return to their former condition as State institutions.

The fact is, the stringency of the National Banking law, the reduced liberty of circulation, the compulsory reserves of funds, the State and national taxation—all combine to render the present system much more favorable to the people, and less attractive to the banker, than that hopes they are in vogue.

The number of national banks now in existence, and good standing is 1669, having an aggregate capital of $421 411,561. The number of national banks used as depositories of public moneys is 384, having an aggregate capital of $130,000,000. These depositary banks had on deposit at Washington, July 1, 1867, as security for government deposits with the banks, United States bonds of various issues amounting to $9,158,450, to secure a total amount of Government deposits at that date of $29,764,084 09. The average amount of non-interest bearing legal tender notes held by the banks during the past fiscal quarter was $36,431,378.

The national banks have on deposit at the National Treasury, to secure their circulation, six per cent. bonds amounting to $351,481,850 and five per cent. bonds amounting to $14,518,150, being a total bonded debt of $340,709 950 with which to secure an aggregate circulation of $300,000,000. The national banks that have failed since the inauguration of the system are nine having an aggregate capital of $1,6.0 000. Twenty-three others have gone into voluntary liquidation, their aggregate capital being $3 300,000.

Regarding the failure of national banks a word is sufficient. Some national banks have failed, and others will do so in the future, for the simple reason that in connection with any system it is impossible to guard, at all times, against the cupidity and dishonesty of agents. If a dishonest bank officer chooses to abscond with the funds of his bank, it is difficult to see what remedy there could be under any system. But under the national system the security against losses of this kind is as perfect as practicable, and is a vast improvement over the old plan. For under the present system the bill holders are completely and always secured against every possible accident, while deposits are have far greater security than under any former system. Nine-tenths of the people are directly interested in only the security of the circulating notes of the banks, for these are in every man's pocket, and they cannot be affected in value by anything the banks may do, the Government being pledged to their redemption. It is also instructive to note the very small number of failures since the organization of the system (but nine; only nine out of nearly seventeen hundred having failed in four years.

V.—SUPERIORITY OF THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

The superiority of the national over the State bank system has been quite fully discussed in my answers to previous questions, and I can only repeat briefly here. The State system involved this grave error, that it gives thirty-six mutually independent powers control over a vital public interest which is indivisible and strictly national in its character. If the currency of one State were circulated in another, but were always confined within its own State limits, then a State system might be the proper one; but these State bank notes (in the event of the re-establishment of the State bank system), whether good or bad, would become a part of the nation's currency, and the people of all the States would be equally interested to have them well secured, which is practically impracticable. A subject which thus interests all the people and the country equally, and which in its workings pays no attention to State lines, should surely be under national control, in order that there may be unity of purpose, and in order that all the people may share in determining through their central Government the character of the currency they must use.

Under the State system there is no check upon undue expansion or contraction, and thus a degree of uncertainty is constantly imparted to the financial future. Under the national plan the volume of the currency is determined by Congress, and is only increased or diminished as the needs of the people and the business of the country require. Thus stability and comparative certainty are secured and public confidence maintained. Under the State system the currency question places a constant temptation to corruption before thirty-six different legislative bodies; under the national system the corrupting power of the banks, if they have any at all, is confined to a single national legislature, and as the present law is framed, and with the gaze of a nation concentrated upon Congress, corruption regarding the currency is next to impossible even there. Under the State system the currency is unlike in appearance, unequal in value, and so insecure as to bring constant and heavy loss upon billholders, who are emphatically the people; under the national system the currency is uniform in appearance, has the same value in all parts of the land, and is so perfectly secured that bill-holders do not and cannot lose anything.

As to the superiority of the present system over the United States Bank, little need be said, as new, if any, advocate a return to the latter. But the National system possesses all the advantages, with few, if any, of the objectionable features, of the old United States Bank. Indeed, the national system is a golden mean between the State system and the United States Bank, combining the excellencies of both. It combines the unity of action and general control, and the uniformity of currency—which were the best features of the United States Bank—with the diffusion of issue and freedom in local management which characterize the State system.

Considering the present extent of our country, and the present and prospective magnitude of its business interests, I regard the establishment and maintenance of a United States Bank as next to a financial impossibility. Besides, it is not the province of any Government to be the banker of the people. The people can do their own banking best; but Government should so far interfere as to systematize, control, and regulate the banking institutions of the country, and to secure to all the people a safe and uniform currency. This is all that our Government does through the National Banking act, and all that it proposes to do.

The National Banks are totally non-political in their organization and tendencies. My observation has been that men of all political parties are found among bank officers, directors, and stockholders in about the same proportion as they are found in any branch of enterprise or industry. This one fact renders it simply impossible for any political or party movement to be organized in, through, or by the National Banks.

VI.—WHY SHOULD THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM BE PERPETUATED?

My answer to this question may be inferred from all that goes before, but further reasons will suggest themselves to all who are witnesses of the beneficial results of a sound and well regulated system of banking. No country can be prosperous, and keep up with the march of civilization which has not such a system.

In conclusion I would earnestly urge on all parties and persons the adoption of the idea that the perpetuation of the national banking system should not be regarded as a party question, but a subject in which all alike are deeply interested. If any better system of finance can be originated, Democrats and Republicans are alike interested in its substitution; but it is my firm conviction that, after a few contemplated amendments shall have been made to the present banking law, the national system will be as nearly perfect as it is possible to render any system of banking.

If the reasons I have given above shall in any way conduce to the withdrawal of the subject from the arena of party strife, help to strengthen the confidence of the friends of the system, and to gain over to it the good will of the masses who are so deeply interested in its perpetuation, I shall be gratified at this opportunity of expressing my views.

Very truly, yours, JAY COOKE.
To Messrs. A. H. Moss and L. S. Hubbard.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds were a shade higher. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 106¾, a slight advance. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 104½ for June and July 7-30s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; and 109¼ for '65 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 48¼@48¾, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 124½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51¼, a decline of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51¼, a decline of ¼. 64¼ was bid for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 30¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 26 for Catawissa preferred; and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 30 for Green and Coates; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 245 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Penn Township; 59½ for Girard; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 50 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 37½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 35 for Morris Canal; 90 for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅞; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2250 Pa 6s, 1 series	103½	100 sh Reading	48¾
$3000 Pa 6s, W L cp	102	do	48⅞
$1000 City 6s, New	101½	500 do	48¾
$300 do. New	101½	100 do	48⅝
$500 N Penna 6s, c	87	200 do	48¾
$1000 do	86	200 do	48⅝
5 sh Cam & Amb	124½	100 do	48¾
50 sh Cata Prf	27	200 do	48⅜
10 sh Leh V R	51¼	100 do	48⅝
100 sh Penna R	51½	100 do	44⅜
12 do	51⅝	200 do	48¾
2 do	51¼	1 sh Big Mt	3

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; old 5-20s, 112¼@112¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., July, 106¾@107; do., 1867, 106¾@107; 10-40s, 100¼@100¾; 7-30s, June, 104¼@105; do., July, 104½@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 119·40; do., July, 119·40; do. August, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¾@118⅞; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117⅝; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115½. Gold, 143¾@143¾. Silver, 137@138¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report for the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1865, 106¾@107; do. July, 1867, 106¾@107; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 104¼@105; 3d series, 104¾@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¾; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Mr. Boucicault is writing a new drama, which will be originally produced in America, under the direction of Mr. Henry Palmer.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, Boston, Broad Top Steamboat Coal Co.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Boston, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Georgetown, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Tompkins' Cove, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, Charleston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Cæsar Heft, Shoe, Fredericksburg, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Roxbury, Repplier & Bro.
Schr J. A. Birkle, Hemmingway, Hartford, Hartford Gas Co.
Schr H. G. Fly, McAllister, Fortress Monroe, via Gosport, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr Charm, Starr, Georgetown, Captain.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Norfolk Navy Yard, Captain.
Schr D. R. Wolfe, Dole, Leechville, Captain.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Boston, Captain.
Str Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, 8 days from Saco, with heading to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr F. L. Porter, Small, 4 days from New London, with mdse. to C. S. Crowell.
Schr Three Sisters, Parker, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Roman Revolution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The threats of France have obtained the desired object. The Italian Government, after hesitating awhile whether to stand up firmly for the outraged honor of the nation, or cowardly to acknowledge the supremacy of France, has chosen the latter course. It has given to Louis Napoleon positive pledges that the people of the Papal States shall be kept subject to the temporal power, though they should unanimously protest against it; that the Italian unity shall not be consummated, and all the commands of France shall be faithfully executed. Thus the hopes of the patriots have for the present been dashed to pieces, and, finding it impossible to continue their present enterprise in view of the unlooked-for attitude of the Government, the insurgent forces have evacuated the Papal territory.

For the present the Roman revolution seems to be at an end, but the idea of establishing the national unity in Italy is not on that account abandoned. We shall soon hear of another plan of campaign. The present Government has cruelly disappointed the Party of Action. Garibaldi and his friends thought that the Government, in its servility towards France, would not do more than required to do by that September Convention, and that, in the case of an insurrection in the Papal States, the Government itself would observe a neutral position, and would keep off the intervention of other powers. The King and Ratazzi evidently wished to pursue precisely this course, and seem, for some time, to have seriously meditated it. But when the hour of final decision arrived, the courage of the Government failed, and the demand of France was submitted to. With such a Government, the Party of Action will probably think, no headway can be made. Garibaldi, in his last proclamation, declared Ratazzi to be a disgrace to the nation. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the second son of the Liberator, in an address delivered recently to an English meeting, declared that his father made a mistake in calling Victor Emanuel the *Re Galantuomo*. This feeling is likely to spread. Italy wants Rome, if possible, in coöperation with the National Government; but if the National Government refuses coöperation, then in spite of it.

The French Government has achieved a triumph; but there are triumphs which, if repeated, destroy the victor. The victory over the Italian Government may prove to be of this kind. Henceforth France, instead of Austria, is the mortal enemy of the Italian people. There has already been a riot against the diplomatic representative of France in Naples, and it seems likely that other riots of the same character may follow. It can certainly not be to the advantage of France to have two nations, like Prussia and Italy, chafing under a yoke which France tries to fasten upon them.

—The latest despatches from Florence throw some doubt on the reported end of the revolution. It is stated that the Italian reply to the French ultimatum has not yet been given, that Menotti Garibaldi is still in the field, and that General Garibaldi has once more escaped from Caprera. We fear, however, that the French accounts of the submission of Victor Emanuel to Louis Napoleon will be found to be substantially correct. They are confirmed by the report that Ratazzi has resigned, and has been succeeded by General Menabrea, who, more than any other prominent statesman of Italy, represents the interests of the temporal power.

Hopes and Purposes of the Democratic Party.

From the N. Y. Times.

We appreciate the candor with which the *World* reveals the calculations of its party on the subject of reconstruction. They do not essentially differ from the view we have already imputed to the Democracy, but they are noticeable as an explicit avowal of plans and purposes entertained in expectation of further electoral successes. Let us look at the admitted facts and the suggestive inferences of the Democratic organ.

The *World* admits, in the first place, that "at least four years must elapse before the Reconstruction acts can be repealed, even though the Democrats should win every election during that period, if the Republican party uses its power to the utmost." Now, considering the quarter from which it comes, this is a tolerably conclusive confession as to the irreversible character of the Congressional policy. Four years will surely suffice for the solution of the reconstruction problem. Even supposing that the present measure may not operate effectually in all its details, four years will constitute a period ample for modification, amendment, and, if need be, the absolute enforcement of any probable conditions which Congress may dictate. And the four years' term, remember, is predicated on the assumption that every election from now till the end will result favorably to the Democrats. The hypothesis could not possibly be more inimical to the Republicans. But it leaves them four years for the execution of their policy. More than that we are not disposed to desire, unless they meanwhile prove themselves equal to the emergency.

Nevertheless as the *World* takes for granted the readiness of Republican Senators voluntarily to surrender their power, and gratuitously to sacrifice the policy of their party, "when it becomes clearly evident" that the Democrats are on the eve of restoration to power. We are told that "the Republicans virtually concede this in their election appeals," which is more than we previously knew. For, though it be said that "the success of the Democratic party would break down the Reconstruction acts, and restore the Rebels to power," we interpret the saying as an exposition of Democratic purposes rather than an indication of any probable success on the part of the Democracy. Besides, an argument does not possess much practical significance which starts with an improbable hypothesis.

It may be well enough for Democratic orators and journalists to predict victory for their party in every election during the next four years; but the attempt to convert a piece of party swaggering into a sober reason for believing that the Senate will succumb to the combined forces of Democrats and Rebels, is simply absurd. The *World* may see in it sufficient to justify its own change of base on the reconstruction question; but we are sure that the Republicans will regard it only as an incentive to the prompt and uncompromising completion of the work they have begun.

On the theory that the Democrats may "drive the whole (Republican) party out of the Lower House in the Forty-first Congress," our contemporary maintains that whether the Senate be pliant or firm, "the Reconstruction acts may be made a dead letter after the 4th of March, 1869." This estimate, however, presupposes the election of a Democratic President next year, as well as a clean sweep in the Congressional elections—a somewhat extravagant calculation in view of the fact that, notwithstanding all their boasting, what are called Democratic victories have, with a single exception, been the results of Republican apathy, not of an actual gain in votes.

After having thus frankly proclaimed its hopes and the ground thereof, the *World* proceeds with marvellous ingenuousness to unfold the Democratic policy concerning the future of the South and the Union. Here again everything hinges upon the hypothetical. To comprehend the philosophy of the *World's* teaching, we are required to concede that the Democrats and the unrepentant Rebels of the South united will be strong enough to thwart the execution of the present plan, and to do much towards dictating terms of compromise. The manner in which this aspect of the Democratic case is stated happily blends the arrogant and the ludicrous:—

"The strong point of the Republicans will be their large present majorities in Congress; the strong point of the Democrats their certainty of defeating the radical policy; the strong point of the South the ability of its white inhabitants to render the reconstruction scheme contemptible by standing aloof, and surrendering the control of it to the negroes. Both the South and the Democratic party would be willing to make some concessions to have the question settled *now*, instead of two or four years hence. The Republicans had better make concessions than to stand out and lose all."

So, because Pennsylvania has elected a Democratic Judge by a majority less than a thousand, and because Ohio, while electing a Republican Governor, has sent a Democratic majority to the State Legislature, we are required to concede to the Democratic party a right to substitute for reconstruction the almost unconditional restoration of the South! And because the Southern malcontents choose to stand aloof from the measures now in progress—relying upon Democratic success to restore them to the mastery—we are asked to recognize them as parties to a negotiation for restoring the Union! In other words; the men who fought against the Union, with their Northern abettors, are to be allowed to prescribe the terms on which they will come back into the Union.

In the negotiation for compromise which the *World* proposes, the Republican party, although confessedly clothed with controlling legislative authority for years to come, is expected to give up everything. There is to be some settlement, indeed, and on a single point some concession. But what the settlement is to be, and how far concession is likely to extend, may be inferred from the *World's* programme. On one side is to be the Republican party; on the other are to be the Democratic party, the Southern malcontents and President Johnson. And as it is to be a matter of negotiation and a settlement on the most amiable terms, we have no difficulty in comprehending the purpose of the party for which the *World* dogmatically speaks. It rests in a nutshell. Excepting only that the freedmen are to be accorded an equality of civil rights, the Democratic policy covers the readmission of the South on terms dictated by its Rebel leaders—its black people disfranchised, its local governments organized on the States rights model, and its Congressional representation in the hands of the enemies of the Union.

On one point we coincided with our contemporary. We agree with it that "the country will demand the settlement of the reconstruction question without further delay." There is, however, a wide difference between us as to the nature of the settlement which the country demands. The *World* would have it Copperhead. We, on the contrary, are persuaded that reconstruction will go forward to completion on the basis laid down by Congress, without waiting for the remote and improbable contingencies which are the essence of the Democratic calculation. If our anticipation be verified, the *World* will find a revision of its reasoning rendered necessary by the presence at Washington of Republican Senators and Representatives from reconstructed Southern States.

The Chase Manifesto.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In his manifesto it will be seen that Mr. Chase pleads not guilty to the verdict of the late Ohio election. It was not his work. Oh, no! He is not touched, and does not intend to be influenced by it. He intends to try his cause in the Republican National Convention. He has confidence in the powerful inside machinery which he has been for seven long years contriving and getting into working order. He believes negro suffrage necessary in the South, but for the present, at least, he would ignore it in the North. We know, however, what all this means—that Mr. Chase is, in fact, the champion of universal negro suffrage and of the universal paper money monopoly of his National Banks. We know, too, that the managing radicals of the Republican camp are determined and obstinate in the prosecution of their designs; that they are devoted to Chase, and are afraid of Grant; that they are unscrupulous as to the means employed to gain their ends; and that they have control of the machinery. It is, therefore, quite likely that they may secure the control of the Republican Nominating Convention.

We are inclined to believe, in the next place, that should Chase be thus nominated Grant will decline to run—that he will only consent to run as a harmonizing candidate, or as the spontaneous and undisputed nomination of the Republican party. Assuming, from these views, that Chase will become the Republican candidate, what course will the managers of the Democratic party pursue? The claims of the army being set aside by the Republicans, the Democracy will unquestionably, we think, bring out also a civilian, and their best representative man—the man best calculated to stand as the embodiment of Democratic principles, dogmas, and measures against the universal negro suffrage and national bank paper money monopoly programme of Mr. Chase. Horatio Seymour would be most apt to be chosen on this ground; and between Chase and Seymour the contest would be sharply contested, if not exceedingly doubtful down to the election, and worse than profitless in its consequences.

There is, however, one little difficulty in the way of Mr. Chase, which he may not be able to overcome with all his cunning arrangements. He may get the convention; but the convention may slip through his fingers. We know, for instance, that Martin Van Buren held the majority in the Democratic convention of 1844, but failed to get the nomination. We know that Henry Clay was the favorite of the Whig convention of 1848, but that the convention yielded, although with many groans and tears, to the outside pressure in favor of Old Zach. Taylor. From similar causes and necessities Mr. Chase may find his convention a "slaughter house" in 1868. This result, however, will not be gained unless the masses of the people, Union soldiers and civilians, who believe in General Grant as the man of all men to complete the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration, proceed in season to head off and bring to a surrender the managing radical Chase politicians.

How is this to be done? How is General Grant to be made the master of a convention if it be packed for Mr. Chase? Just as Jackson, Harrison and Taylor were made the masters of the political rings and conventions organized against them, which was by independent popular meetings all over the country in their favor. After our New York November election the field will be open for these popular movements; and we are convinced that the rank and file of the great Union cause of the war, whose favorite against all comers is General Grant, have only to get up their city, town and cross-road meetings, from Maine to California, in order to show a front which will bring the Republican National Convention to an unconditional surrender. And we want to see this done because we believe that in General Grant's election the country and all its great interests will be perfectly safe against all extremists, radicals or Copperheads; while there are many reasons to fear that a contest between Chase and Seymour, or anything in that shape, whatever the result, would only make the existing confusion worse confounded for at least four years, and perhaps for twenty years to come.

Chief Justice Chase and the Presidency.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Chase and his trusted friends do not concede that his claims as a Republican candidate for the Presidency are extinguished by the Ohio election. Time enough has elapsed for pretty mature reflection, and the sails which were reefed during the late storm are again spread, but trimmed in accommodation to the new direction of the wind. We are now solemnly assured that Chief Justice Chase is one of the most conservative men in public life! He has been pleased, then, to make a great secret of it. We suppose we shall be still further astonished some bright morning by being told that the *Tribune* and the *Independent*, his forward eulogists, are the most conservative of our public journals. The Chief Justice has been so coy and maidenly, and the confession is now made with such blushing grace, that there is no telling how many more of these disclaiming beauties may be smitten with a secret passion for naughty conservatism:—

"*She never told her love,*
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."

But the secret is at last out; and we dare say that, in the interval between the Ohio election and the confession, another part of the same description was applicable, and that the unsuspected conservative "sat like patience on a monument, smiling at grief."

There was copied recently into the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, with a few introductory lines fitted to pique curiosity, an article from the Cincinnati *Commercial* giving Mr. Chase's opinions on current public questions with so much detail and such an air of authority as to convey an impression that the writer was fresh from a consultation with the Chief Justice. The *Tribune* must have regarded the article as authorized, or it would not have made it so conspicuous.

In this attempt to "come the conservative dodge" there are several things that invite criticism, but we pass them all for the sake of fixing attention upon one prominent aspect. When Chief Justice Chase runs up conservative colors, it proves that, in his estimation, there is no further safety to candidates in navigating radical seas. We will not look curiously into the quality of his conservatism; his advocate has made out for him the best case consistent with the facts. It was impossible to deny that Mr. Chase favored negro suffrage; but it is asserted that he does not favor universal negro suffrage; that he is no stickler for negro suffrage in the North; that it was against his judgment that the question was submitted in Ohio; that in the South he would try to make negro suffrage palatable by the free pardon and full restoration to political rights of all the Rebels. He disapproves of confiscation; disapproves of impeachment; in short, he is against nearly all the measures on which the radicals have been expending their zeal for the last two years.

The chief value of these disclaimers lies in the implied confession that radicalism has had its day. If it had in it the elements of reviving vitality, the course of Mr. Chase would be different. If radicalism has any future, he, of all men in the country, is the one to profit by it. When, therefore, he comes before the country with a parade of his conservatism, it may be taken as a proof that radicalism is a "lost cause." The strong tendency to nominate a man of doubtful politics like General Grant, a tendency which was manifest five months ago, attested a great ebb in the tide; but this new profession of conservatism by Mr. Chase marks the surprising rapidity with which it has since been running out. When the party spirit of Republicans has been thus let down, there is no possibility of reviving it in its old vigor.

The fact that General Grant's strongest rival, instead of attempting to make his tepid politics contemptible, and to array against him the violent instincts of the radicals, emulates Grant's conservatism and bids against him for conservative support, is the most remarkable demonstration we have yet had of the greatness of the change which is coming over the spirit of our politics. If radicalism had any chance of winning in the Presidential election, Mr. Chase, as the ablest of the radicals, would find it for his interest to differ as much as possible from General Grant, and trust to the outnumbering strength of the radical wing of the party to give him the nomination. Instead of this, he virtually confesses that there is no chance for the election of a stiff radical, and surprises the country by softening down his own politics.

The elections this year prove that there is a great conservative reaction in the general public mind of the country; the Republican preference for General Grant proves that this reaction has extended far into the Republican party; and now, the profession of conservatism by Mr. Chase shows that the radicals are so convinced of the reaction that they despair of their cause.

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LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
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GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron and Wood Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
JJ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
9 25 2m] W. B. LEVAN,
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Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
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ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
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NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
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FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
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NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
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REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $12 00.
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FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
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BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17]rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND CAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety.
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents. [5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 6 28]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $225.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
10 22]f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.
On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords
Twines Etc.
No. 28 North WATER Street, and
No. 27 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CROTHERS. 9 14]

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1738 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE IN PITTSBURG.

Mass Meeting in the Diamond, Allegheny City—Speech by Judge Thurman, of Ohio—The Fall of the Platform.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, October 21.

The Democrats of this city and vicinity held a meeting on Saturday evening, the principal speech being delivered by Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, in the Diamond, Allegheny City.

The meeting was organized at the "Battery," corner of Grant and Webster streets, where the city Democracy were joined by delegations from Allegheny and Lawrenceville. Some of the buildings in that vicinity were decorated with Chinese lanterns, and fireworks were distributed freely among the crowd.

Mr. Baker called the meeting to order and introduced Judge Thurman, who spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF JUDGE THURMAN.

Fellow-Citizens of Pittsburg:—I am rejoiced to be the bearer of the congratulations of the Democracy of Ohio to their brethren of Pennsylvania upon the glorious victories you have achieved. Ever since I can recollect Pennsylvania has been called the keystone of the Democratic arch, the keystone of the Union—for to be the one is to be the other. During the terrible convulsions of the last six years it seemed to the unreflecting that that arch was irretrievably broken, but thanks to the Giver of all Good, it is this day restored, and Pennsylvania is once more its keystone.

What, my friends is the lesson that our victories of this year teach? What is the meaning of that great reactionary current that, beginning in Connecticut last spring and sweeping through to Delaware and Maryland and Kentucky and Illinois, reached the shore of the Pacific in the summer and comes back to take up Ohio and Pennsylvania in the fall, and that next month will bear on its bosom New Jersey and New York? What is it that makes the Yankee of Maine join hands with the far off converted Republican of California in repudiating radical rule? What is it that binds the great Middle States of Ohio and Pennsylvania in the bonds of a political alliance? What is it that makes Delaware and Maryland and Kentucky cling to us as their great hope in the dark future, with which they are threatened? What is it that has given us our gains in Indiana, Illinois, Montana, and Colorado?

To me it seems that the answer is plain. To me it seems that the meaning of these victories is:—

First. That the American people are not prepared to surrender constitutional government.

Secondly. That the white race is not prepared to surrender its manhood, and all its glorious traditions, and become serfs of the black race. (Voices, "Never," and the cry.

Thirdly. That the magnanimous and sensible people of the republic are not willing to see the south converted into a Poland, and governed by military despotism.

Fourthly. That they are not willing to see the material prosperity of the country destroyed in order to perpetuate the power of a party.

Fifthly. That they are not willing to see the land groan for a thousand years, perhaps, under a burthen of debt and taxation such as this world never before saw—such a burthen as will be found almost impossible in the lifetime of a generation without repudiation, and without injustice. And, finally, that they are not willing longer to commit our destinies to rulers whose corruption, wastefulness, and extravagance have squandered our treasure, given away our property, and brought us to the very verge of national bankruptcy. This, it seems to me, is the lesson taught by the elections this year; and I thank my Maker that we have learned that lesson before it is too late.

Parties have often fought for men more than for principles; and our opponents are now seeking to inaugurate such a contest once more. They overlook the fact that our victories this year were achieved by battling for honest principles and honest measures, and not for men. They overlook the fact that the masses are too serious to abate one jot or tittle of their wisdom, one spark of their patriotism, one particle of their common sense, No, my friends, if we display the same wisdom next year that has marked our course this year, it will see the Temple of Constitutional Liberty and good government stand erect in our land in more than its glorious and beautiful proportions, and with a light on its altar that will burn forever more.

I will say a few words upon the subject of national debt and national taxation. You are at this moment the most deeply taxed of country in the world. A few years ago Great Britain was the most deeply in debt; now you owe more than she does. England has thirty six millions of people in the British Isles, and in India and other places two hundred millions more, making in all two hundred and thirty-six millions of people subject to the British Crown. We have not thirty one millions of people—two hundred and five millions less than she—and yet we owe more than she does.

Great Britain draws three hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars taxes while America draws five hundred and sixty millions; we pay more than two hundred millions more than they do. The property of Great Britain is thirty-six thousand millions of dollars; the property of the United States is estimated at fourteen thousand millions of dollars. The value of the property of Great Britain is three times as much as the value of property in the United States and yet we owe more than she does, and pay our General Government two hundred millions more than she does.

The rate of taxation in Great Britain is ninety-three cents to every hundred dollars—the ratio of taxation to property—but our General Government alone is three dollars and ninety-three cents on every hundred do lars. But, says some one, where do you get that fact? I tell you I get it from the report of the Special Committee of Revenue made to Congress.

Some one says I pay no three dollars and ninety-three cents on my property. Yes, you do, upon almost everything you eat, drink, wear, own, or earn.

You have not a thing upon your backs, that has not paid three to five taxes, and you who wear them are the men who pay the taxes. When the argument is presented to some men, they are foolish enough to assert that the men who wear the clothes do not pay any tax on them. It would be safer to say that the laboring men pay all the taxes. The only way you can add to the property left to the country is by labor. Consider the finest machine, and yet until labor comes there is not anything added to the wealth of the country. Take the woodsticker, who toils not, neither does he spin, and yet is clad in as fine linen as Solomon. He does not add anything to the wealth of the country if he spends his time in idleness. He does not add as much to the wealth of the country as the shoemaker's apprentice who makes a pair of fifty cent shoes in a year.

You cannot pay taxes without having wealth to pay them with, but it is equally true that the great burden of taxation falls upon the laboring classes. It is for this reason that there is not a class so much interested in having the people lightly taxed as the laboring people of the country. What have been the effects of taxation upon the people? Two hundred years ago England owed but little, and, in the language of her people, as well as that of Macaulay, was "Merrie old England." Now she is in debt, and, in accordance with one account, one-sixteenth of her people are dependent upon her poor laws for support; and now can we hope for prosperity with such taxation as we are compelled to pay? What is to be done? Repudiation? I say no, but such a payment as the people can make, and with which to stop this immense debt of interest you are paying each year.

Where you promised to pay gold pay gold, and where you promised to pay greenbacks pay greenbacks. (Cheers.) Now the next thing is to stop the plundering of the public treasury. Let us to stand here and declare that the one hundredth part of the plunderings of the treasury, it would require a week Mr. Dawes, one of the most radical of men, was forced to admit that the stealings in one year under a radical administration would equal the expenses of Buchanan's administration. And, as the good old says of Andrew Jackson's administration the expenses never reached twenty-five millions of dollars, and now our expenses are as much in one single year as would be required to run the Government twenty-one years at the old rate of expenditure. Is it not time to have a stop put to the leaks in the treasury, and to turn out the men who thus squander your money?

They have got up an Indian war—a war gotten up by men who wanted contracts. What have been the expenses of that war? Secretary Stanton reported to Congress that the expenses of that war for the years 1865 and 1866 were over thirty millions of dollars. Now how many hostile Indians did they kill with that thirty millions of dollars? I will tell you. The speaker here said that a Rev. Colonel Civington reported that he had killed one hundred peaceable, friendly Indians, consisting of old men, women and children, and whenever any of his audience wanted to find a particularly mean man, they had only to send for one who wrote "Rev. Colonel" before his name. (Cheers.) Now how many hostile Indians did they kill with this thirty millions?

Why a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Wisdom, after investigating the fact, stated in at very modest estimate that they had killed not the Government two millions of dollars. The expedition of General Sully cost over $3,000,000, and he reported to Secretary Stanton that he killed one Indian. And an express rider says it is a lie, he killed that Indian (laughter); and the hunters and trappers say they both lie, for the Indian is alive yet. (Renewed laughter.) That is the way some of the money has gone. Now I will tell you another way it goes. Another thing is necessary to stop this heavy taxation and strain upon the people, that is, to dismiss at least one-half of the office-holders of the general Government, and set them at honest work. Have you any idea how many there are? According to the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, there are over twenty thousand hangers-on in that one single department—more than there were during the entire administration of Buchanan.

Consider the number of men in the other Departments, and find how many men you are feeding in idleness and who are electioneering for the radical party. There never was a Government so cursed with office-holders as is the Government of the American people this day. The number of hangers-on and office-holders is so great that they almost remind us of one of the plagues with which the Almighty afflicted Egypt. Let them go to work for an honest livelihood. (Cheers.) Then another thing:—Give these Southern people constitutional liberty and a civil government, and then they will have the heart to till their lands and improve their country.

Then they will be able to bear their share of taxation, and lift just so much off your shoulders, then once more we will be a united people from the lakes to the gulf once more we will not only march under the same flag, but our hearts will beat together as we keep step to the music of the Union. (Cheers.) Do this, my friends, and you may hope to see your country relieved from debt, your shoulders relieved from this burden of taxation thrust upon you, and your people all over the Republic may be once more lovingly united.

—Congress Hall, Saratoga, is ready for the plasterers. It is to be one of the largest and handsomest hotels in the country, accomodating over a thousand people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES AGAIN IN COUNCIL.—At the Board of Trade rooms yesterday an adjourned meeting of the Association of Cotton and Woollen Spinners was held, with President Divine in the chair, and J. C. Fleming as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to agree upon a form of application to Congress for a reduction of the five per cent. tax, which threatens to paralyze our industrial interests.

President Divine urged the appointment of the proper committees, and called upon the members to give their views concerning the subject.

There being numerous young men connected with the Association, the veteran Richard Garsed, Esq., suggested that they should first be heard from.

Mr. Dennis B. Kelly read an interesting printed letter from Dr. Bellows, in reference to the state of labor in this country as compared with Europe.

Mr. Garsed said they asked Congress to do but simple justice to American manufacturers, so that our manufacturing trade may be protected against the pauper labor of Europe. He could not understand the necessity of paying so many custom-house officers, who levy a tax of seventy per cent., when comes an additional one of thirty-five per cent. for internal revenue purposes.

The government, as at present conducted in the Internal Revenue Department, has a plain invitation to business men to stop. The speaker had been in Belgium, and seen persons engaged in woollen mills at fifty cents a week in some of the lower capacities, and others received proportionate wages. How could American labor compete with this? We can prove that the policy of inflicting a 70 per cent. custom-house revenue, followed by 33 or 35 per cent. internal revenue, collected by a force of men double in number to what is really required, is suicidal. There was no hope of protecting the trade short of the total annihilation of this tax. A half-way measure was not enough.

Agricultural machines are made in this country to compete in Europe against its pauper-laboring women, who are engaged in the fields in picking wheat. The manufacturer has no machine to guard against this mendicant labor, or they would ask no favor of Congress. The speaker would personally ask nothing, but was disposed to see justice done to the trade.

Mr. Archibald Campbell thought that the politicians of the present day were disposed to continually take advantage of the laboring class.

The idea prevailed that the manufacturing interest desired something more than it was their right to obtain. The speaker would rather take his chance of doing away with every custom-house in the country than rely upon the present system of internal revenue taxation. The proper course, he thought, would be to support no man who discriminated against the laboring man and in favor of the non-laboring classes. The producing interests of the country called for such a stand to be taken.

The manufacturers of Western cities were taking this view of things, and at a meeting recently held at Detroit the view was taken that the revenue of the Government ought not to be taken from the laboring classes. Those who oppose the laboring classes in this manner will in turn themselves be opposed. We have a Secretary of the Treasury who draws in legal-tenders issued during the war, and is putting out in their place that which manufacturers are taxed to pay. He asks no favors from Congress, but desires simply a just and discriminative taxation.

General Patterson said there was no country in the world so ground down by taxation as this. The majority in Congress were responsible for the existing state of affairs. The chairman of this meeting had been rudely accosted by the Chairman of the Ways and Means of Congress, and the chairman now jocosely intimated the propriety of sending said Congressman a letter of sympathy at the result of the late election. An army of officers was kept in office to collect the internal revenue, and then it is rapidly disposed of. The country is thus covered with idle men, and not one quarter of a cent of the tax collected ever reaches the Treasury.

He did not accuse the Government of stealing, but all they collected was consumed in salaries of useless officials. The tax on cotton was nearer 4 per centum than 2½, much of which was occasioned by the large expenditures of the planter. We are to-day paying 13 per cent. more for goods than the British Government, and while an additional tariff is not asked of Congress, just protection was essential. Laborers have to pay a tax on everything they eat, and there are get enormous wages. If Congressmen would attend to their duties at Washington, things would be better, and if they would give attention to the real wants of their constituents, instead of admitting railroad iron free of duty, there might be more prosperity in certain departments of trade.

We should go back to the condition of things during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, when $17,000,000 was all the expense of the entire Government, civil, military, and naval.

Mr. Blakely said that during the time of John Quincy Adams the country and population were both small. The application of the national expenditures of that time to the present would not do, although he did not believe the officials of that day more honest than those of the present. (Laughter.) Instead of talking about doing away with the collection of duties, he thought it wiser to set about some plan of doing away with the five per cent. tax.

General Patterson said he did not propose asking that customs collections be abolished, but he meant to say that it such was the fact, the manufacturing interest would be no worse off than it is to-day.

Mr. Garsed offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Union of Philadelphia ask our members of Congress to use all honorable means to remove all taxation on the industry of the country, when such industry requires it to be protected against the cheaper labor and capital of Europe. It was adopted.

Mr. Dennis B. Kelly called up his resolution, offered at a preceding meeting, providing for action with regard to establishing a fixed tax on cotton bales, the same as the trade bale in Liverpool.

This was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to communicate with organizations throughout the country. Adjourned.

MEETING OF SAILORS AND MARINES OF THE WEST GULF SQUADRON.—An adjourned meeting of the sailors and marines attached to the West Gulf Squadron at the time of the capture of New Orleans was held last evening, in the Supreme Court room. A permanent organization was effected by the selection of James D. Howley as President; C. Lawrence, Vice President; C. F. Hollingsworth, Secretary; G. S. Hunnewell, Treasurer; and Joseph Mercer, Corresponding Secretary.

A resolution was adopted giving the organization the title of "The Farragut New Orleans Prize Association."

After the transaction of some preliminary business, a committee was appointed, consisting of three in each Congressional district, who are directed to wait upon the members of Congress and urge them to use their influence in securing the pas sage of a bill awarding the prize money due the sailors and marines of that fleet.

A resolution was passed inviting correspondence from the members of the squadron residing at a distance.

The Association then adjourned, to meet at the same place on the first Monday in November.

STATISTICS OF THE CITY RAILROAD.—We gave a few days since a statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the City Railroad for one year. The following will show the number and size of the cars that have passed over the road from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867:—Eight wheeled cars, with merchandise, 72,352; ditto, with coal, 46,340; ditto, with lumber, 4510; ditto, with lime, 154; with pig iron, 709; express, 4238; empty, 29; making a total of 98,312 eight-wheel; 21,423 four-wheel cars with the same articles also passed over the road, making the entire number of cars 119,735.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The stated monthly meeting of the Executive Council was held on Monday evening, the President of the Board, John Welsh, Esq., in the chair.

The select committee, of which Mr. Souder is chairman, raised at the last stated meeting for the purpose of consultation with the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and others, respecting the establishment of a direct steamship line to Liverpool, reported progress and were continued.

A communication respecting cheap freight railroads, with the proceedings of a convention held at the Cooper Institute at New York on the 17th instant, elicited considerable discussion, Mr. Buzby advocating at some length the adoption by railroad companies of the policy of confining their agency, in the working of their roads, to the furnishing of the roadway and motive power, and leaving to private parties and individual enterprise all the other details of freight transportation.

Mr. Fraley thought there were insuperable difficulties in the practical application of such a policy which would render it impossible to apply it generally, and to long lines of transportation.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

The subject of a repeal of the tax on cotton was brought to the notice of the Board at the last stated meeting, by a request from the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and at this meeting by one from Cincinnati, to unite in a memorial urging upon Congress the impolicy of continuing this tax in the present state of the cotton production of the world.

The subject was referred to a committee to consider and report to the Council at its next stated meeting.

The Committee of the Month were then announced, Messrs. George N. Allen, Matthew Baird, and Joseph C. Grubb, and the Board adjourned.

STOREKEEPERS' UNION.—The storekeepers doing business on Second street, between Vine and Coates, held a meeting last night at Mechanics' Hall, Third street, below Green, to perfect their organization. Addresses were delivered by various members explanatory of the objects of the Union, urging that immediate steps be taken to abate the nuisance arising from unwarrantable encroachments of farmers and produce dealers doing business on the pavements of said thoroughfare. A complete set of officers were elected for the ensuing year, including an Executive and Finance Committee. After the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, the meeting adjourned:—

Whereas, We, the members of the Storekeepers' Union, doing business on North Second street, between Vine and Coates streets, Philadelphia, having met in council to devise measures to protect our business interests from the encroachments of farmers and produce dealers, occupying and obstructing the pavements in front of our respective stores, hindering the view and pas age of customers to the store, for an unwarrantable number of hours each week, to the great damage of our business and property; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized to take immediate and vigorous steps, in concert with the city authorities, to enforce the ordinances regulating market rights on said thoroughfare, making use of all legal remedies in their power to abate the nuisance arising from the encroachments of farmers and produce dealers doing business in front of stores situated in said streets.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and is hereby empowered, if deemed necessary, to confer with said farmers and produce dealers in furthering the objects of this Union.

PROPOSED MERGER OF CITY DEPARTMENTS.—The Sub-Committee on Law of City Councils, consisting of Messrs. Littleton, Harper, Page, King, and Evans, met yesterday, and had under consideration the resolution of Mr. Bardsley, providing for the merger of the Department of City Property with that of the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings. After a free interchange of opinion, the Committee agreed upon reporting to Councils an ordinance abolishing the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, and pending that the business of that Department shall be transacted by the Commissioner of City Property. The ordinance further provides that the Station Houses shall be under control of the Mayor, and not in the hands of the Department of City Property.

GRANT MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—Last evening a large meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held in the Hall at the corner of West and Coates streets, for the purpose of indorsing General Grant for the Presidency. Rev. James Neill presided, and Robert M. Evans officiated as secretary. Resolutions indorsing General Grant for the Presidency, and providing for the formation of a Grant Club, were offered and adopted unanimously. Addresses were made by the Chairman, John Price Wetherill, Esq., Robert M. Evans, Esq., and others, after which a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will appear, for the first time in this city, in her great original *role* of the "Queen of France," in Paolo Giacometti's new play of *Marie Antoinette*. In consequence of the great length of the play, and the extraordinary changes in the costume and scenery, the play will begin at *half-past seven o'clock*, and the doors of the Academy will be opened at 6:45. In order to accommodate many persons who are unable to obtain seats for the first representation of *Marie Antoinette*, the manager announces that the new play will be repeated to-morrow (Thursday) evening, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Friday, last night of Ristori in Philadelphia.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS will repeat his great *role* of "The King" in *Louis XI*, this evening, supported by all of the company favorites. Mr. Roberts' acting in this play is really superb. On Friday night Mr. Roberts will take his first benefit.

On next Monday evening benefit of Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS has added new laurels to her already brilliant histrionic crown, in the character of the hapless "Queen of Scots," in Schiller's great play of *Mary Stuart*, at the Chesnut Street Theatre. The new play will be repeated to-night.

AT THE ARCH, *Nobody's Daughter*, the new sensation play, continues to draw large audiences. The great gambling scene is very exciting. Miss Kate Reignolds and the entire company are in the cast.

EXTRAORDINARY attractions are offered this evening at the American Theatre, including gems of every kind of stage entertainment.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY continue successful with the *Burrah Trip Around the World*, and present several capital burlesques in addition every night.

THE APOCALYPSE remains at Concert Hall for one week longer. No one should fail to see this great moral exhibition.

SEATS AND TICKETS for the Richings' opera season, at the Academy of Music, commencing next week, can be obtained to-day at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CARL ZENTZ'S FOURTH MATINEE.—The Haydn Symphony, which gave so much pleasure at the last concert, will be repeated to morrow. Mr. Jean Louis sings a charming song by Kucken. Mr. Bruckner plays a remarkably fine concerto for trombone, composed by David. This is regarded as one of the grandest solos ever written for this instrument. The overture to the *Magic Flute*, by Mozart, waltz, 'Decoy Birds," by Strauss, and a galop, complete the programme, which possesses more than ordinary interest.

GERLACH & KLINC,
IMPORTERS OF ROCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

Sun Rises.....6 19 | Moon Rises.....2 01
Sun Sets.....5 09 | High Water.....10 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	3
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct.	5
Alsatia	London	New York	Oct.	5
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Oct.	9
America	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	10
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct.	12
China	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	12
Corwashington	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct.	12

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	23
Ohio	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	24
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct.	24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	26
Atlantic	New York	London	Oct.	26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct.	26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct.	26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct.	24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct.	26
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct.	28
R. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct.	29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct.	31
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov.	2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Tejuca, Herriman, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig R. Smith, Morris, Matanzas, A. Merino.
Schr Mary Augusta, Rotan, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr A. C. Stillmers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Bowes, from Havana 14th inst., with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons.
Brig A. M. Kenney, Wilson, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tabitha Gree, Fleming, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, from Richmond.
Schr Mary Augusta, Rotan, from Baltimore.
Steamer Chester, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 21st inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 16th inst.
Barque Templar, Potter, for Hampton Roads, sailed from Rio Janeiro 22d ult.
Brig W. Welsh Strobridge, from Denia, at Malaga 5th inst., to load for Philadelphia.
Brig Nazarine, Murphy, for Black river, Ja., sailed from Kingston 9th inst.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence for Boston, ashore on the Middle Ground, was got off 20th inst.
Schr Koret, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th instant.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Elvira, Mauli, hence, at Washington 21st inst.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst.
Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, hence, at Pawtucket 19th inst.
Schr J. R. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 18th inst.
Steamers Black Diamond, Meredith, and Walker, Sherlin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Alexandria, Pratt, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The steamer Costa Rica, belonging the U. S. Pacific Mail Steamship Company, drawing sixteen feet water, touched on a sunken rock, which is not laid down on any chart, on the July 18, 1867, at 5:30 P. M., weather clear, on her passage from Nagasaki to Yokohama, by inland sea route.

This rock lies near the S. entrance of Spex Straits, and the reported magnetic bearings are as follows:—

West end of Kure-sima S. by E.
West end of Kuneka NE.

Near the rock the following soundings were obtained from the Costa Rica, with a fifteen-fathom hand lead:—Starboard side, seven fathoms; port side, no bottom.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Oct. 9, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the perch on the Barrels Rock in Courtmacsherry Bay having been washed away, a can buoy, colored black, with the words "Barrels Rock" on it in white letters, has been placed in six fathoms at low water spring tides, and about sixty fathoms SW. ½ W. of the rock, to mark its position, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Harbor View House, just open off Coolman Point, N. by W. ¾ W.
Tower on Seven Heads W. by S.
Old Head of Kinsale Lighthouse SE. ½ E.

The buoy will be removed when another perch has been erected, of which due notice will be given.

By order. WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Dublin, Sept. 27, 1867.

The Swedish Government has given notice that from Sept. 22, 1867, the light (of which notice was given from this office on April 27, 1867), on Wadersbod, Wader Islands, Bohus Bay, will be exhibited.

The light is an alternating light, showing every minute a red and white flash of about nine seconds' duration, with an interval of twenty-one seconds' obscurity between each; it is elevated 108 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fifteen miles, except in the direction of northeast, when it will be hidden by Wadero Storo.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order.

The lighthouse is iron, 62 feet high, and painted red, as also is the keeper's dwelling, which is situated in the valley to the NW. of it.

The position of the lighthouse, as given, is in lat. 58° 22¾' N., lon. 11° 9½' E. of Greenwich.

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Sept. 20, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. KORONY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 436 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER, Auditor.
10 23 19t*

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
26 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Director.....J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Performance on MARIE ANTOINETTE Night this evening, commences at precisely half-past 7. Doors open at 7.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 23, and TO-MORROW (Thursday),
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Giacometti's last and elaborate work, will be presented, with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT in Philadelphia of MADAME RISTORI,
when she will appear in her great tragic role of MEDEA,
the same tragedy in which Madame RISTORI made her triumphant debut in America.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1. Doors open at 1.
MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE,
and last appearance of Madame RISTORI in Philadelphia.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 35 cents.
Seats for the Matinee can be had at the Academy of Music, and at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house, One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of
REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the
VISIONS OF ST. JOHN
Opened to view, in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in
HEAVEN WAS OPENED,
THE DAY OF JUDGMENT,
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2½ o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.
A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

FOREPAUGH'S
MAMMOTH MANAGERIE
AND 3rd CIRCUS.
FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS MORE.
REMAINDER OF THIS WEEK
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE LIVING GIRAFFE,
625 RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS,
FINEST CIRCUS TROUPE
EVER IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED
WITH THE WONDERS OF NATURE,
MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES,
SPLENDID HORSES,
CH STE ENTERTAINMENTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Doors Open One Hour-and-a-half Previous.
Admission.....50c.
Children, 10 years and under.....25c.
ON MONDAY, October 28,
THIS SHOW AT WILMINGTON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Maeder and Fenton's great drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with its startling effects, and
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as JENNY WILSON,
Miss BREWER and LADY EVERSLEIGH,
Aided by the Full Company.
During the piece a Gambling Scene.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
MONDAY, November 4, first time, SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N.E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ½ to 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 23, 1867,
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
will appear in Boucicault's historical tragedy, in five acts, translated from the French, entitled
LOUIS XI,
KING OF FRANCE.
Louis XI.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
To conclude with Morton's popular farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
Engagement of the distinguished Actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in
MARY STUART.
To conclude with
GRIMSHAW, BACSHAW, AND BRADSHAW.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEES.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS will appear.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock,
Vocalist—Mr. JEAN LOUIS.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
The MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON, for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, at 8 o'clock. This instrument produces the most effect ubtained by any stereoscope, of making objects stand out in bold relief, only on a gigantic scale. The collection embraces several hundred of the finest European and American views, enabling the managers to vary their programme from time to time. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

Conservative Misstatements in Regard to Disfranchisement Under the Reconstruction Laws.

A CONSERVATIVE contemporary, in speaking of the late election in Alabama, at which, by an overwhelming majority, her people voted for a Convention, says that "very few white men voted, *the most of them having been disfranchised by Congress.*"

Now that the elections are over, we had hoped that there would no longer be any occasion for indulging in such gross perversions of the truth as that contained in the portion of the above extract which we have italicized. Every intelligent man knows, or ought to know, that the Reconstruction acts, so far from disfranchising "the *most*" of the white citizens of the late Rebel States, really reach to only a very small class of those citizens. It has universally been conceded by all, except the most rampant Copperheads, that the *leaders* of the late Rebellion ought to be excluded from taking a part in the great work of reconstruction. Andrew Johnson never uttered a truer or more popular sentiment than when he said that traitors must be made to take a back seat in this business, and that the work of reconstruction must be confided to loyal hands. That he himself has proved treacherous to his own avowed principles does not render them the less true. The loyal sentiment of the country would have sustained Congress in going much farther in the work of disfranchising Rebels than it saw fit to go; but Congress was liberal, and in a spirit of wise statesmanship sought to strengthen the basis of the new political communities of the South by enfranchisement, rather than by disfranchisement. It recognized the fact that the Rebel masses were, to a great extent, the tools and victims of their unscrupulous leaders, and it exercised towards those masses a generous clemency. It disfranchised none of the common people. It excluded only those who, from their position in society, could properly be called *leaders;* and even of them it disfranchised only those who, having in some *official capacity* taken a solemn oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, afterwards broke that oath by engaging in the Rebellion.

Now, just here let us pause a moment to inquire whether this exclusion be not just and wise. What loyal man will say that these Southern leaders, who for years and years had been plotting the Rebellion, and who finally, in precipitating it, were obliged to do so over their own broken and discarded oaths, ought not to be excluded from the important work of reconstruction? Ought they not to be made "to take a back seat," as Andrew Johnson said? If so, what is all this conservative clamor about?

But to return. The number of persons thus disfranchised is necessarily very small compared with the whole bulk of the community. It is the few, and not the many, who hold office. To say, therefore, that Congress has disfranchised "the most" of the white people of the South is absurdly false. It has done no such thing. The vast majority of the people are as free to go to the polls and vote as they ever were. A Richmond letter-writer in the New York *Herald*, who does not conceal his hostility to the Reconstruction acts, estimates that in the whole State of Virginia not more than five thousand persons are disfranchised by the law, and his estimate accords with that made by Governor Pierpont and other responsible Southern authorities. The registration returns themselves show that the masses of the white people are not disfranchised. If it be objected that the number of white voters registered is not as large as might have been anticipated from the population, the sufficient answer is that such a result is due to the fact that many of the Rebels have doggedly refused to be registered. They had the opportunity to be enrolled, but they refused to embrace it. If they are not voters, therefore, it is their own fault, and they are not entitled to a particle of sympathy. The man who will not take the trouble to conform to the requirements of the law, and become duly registered as a voter, does not deserve to vote. The fact that this refusal to register was in accordance with the advice of Northern Rebel sympathizers shows the hollowness of this cry of disfranchisement. Suppose that the Democratic leaders in New York should urge their party followers not to register themselves for the coming election, could they then turn round after the time for registration had passed, and charge that they had been "disfranchised?" Manifestly not. Neither can those Rebel malcontents at the South who have stubbornly refused to be registered, now complain if they are not allowed to vote.

The truth is, it is not Rebel disfranchisement but *loyal enfranchisement* that troubles these conservative croakers. They behold in that great measure of practical statesmanship the downfall of the partisan oligarchy which has hitherto ruled and ruined the South. They see in it the loss of party power. These are the mutterings and groans of expiring aristocracy that we hear. It dies hard, but its hour has come. Republican democracy, based upon equal rights, is the rising power in the South. Slavery and aristocracy have had their day. It is now the people's turn to rule.

Has a Naval Officer a Right to a Political Opinion?

A CURIOUS instance of the exercise of red tape and tyranny has been furnished by the recent action of the Navy Departmennt in regard to the court-martial of Engineer George F. Sawyer. That officer was charged "with using language disrespectful to the President of the United States," was tried at Portsmouth, and sentenced to be "suspended for one year, lose three-fourths of his salary, and be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary." The finding of the Court is confirmed, and we have a delectable homily from the granddame of the Navy Department on the subject of the duty of officers in the service. The facts of the case, as developed by the trial, alter somewhat the inference conveyed by Mr. Wells, and remove much of the culpability of Mr. Sawyer. It appears that a number of officers engaged in a political discussion, and that Mr. Sawyer, in reply to a charge that Congress was "unjust," "tyrannical," and a "usurping body," declared his belief that "Congress would fail of its duty unless it impeached the President." These words were spoken in the heat of discussion, and were in reply to equally offensive remarks by another officer. Immediately some tale-bearer and time-server, one of those who are ever ready to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," reports these remarks to the Secretary, who has Mr. Sawyer court-martialled and suspended. But was anything done to those who denounced Congress? Were the men who declared a coördinate branch of the Government to be a "usurping body" held to answer? Not at all. He who merely exercised a citizen's right to an opinion was disgraced, while others equally guilty were allowed to go unrebuked. Such a decision may be good on technical grounds, but it shocks the common sense of the country to see what is a palpable injustice go forth with all the sanctimonious prating of that thoroughly incompetent Cabinet officer. We are not surprised that Mr. Welles would like to have all expressions of public opinion crushed out. He would, doubtless, if he could, compel us to do reverence to the Administration, and from the very wording of his order we see how hardly he tolerates criticism. He says, with ill-concealed regret, that he cannot interfere with all alike, that "whatever latitude of denunciation or abuse civilians may choose to indulge in with regard to the authorities of the Government, officers of the Navy can claim no such privilege, even under the plea that they have a right to express their opinions on political subjects." Not being able, however, to deal so with "civilians," he vents his spleen against those who are within his reach, and suspends Mr. Sawyer.

But the mere fact whether or not the punishment in this particular case was just, sinks into insignificance when compared with the question as to whether or not an officer in the service of the United States has a right to entertain political opinions. It resolves itself into the question whether the citizen is merged into the soldier or sailor, and the fact that he is serving his country deprives him of all right to an opinion as to what is most conducive to her good. We do not think it does. If an officer was to go so far as to utter disloyal sentiments, or even sentiments grossly insulting to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, we agree with Mr. Welles that he is "not only wanting in the qualities of a gentleman, but is wholly unfit for the military service." But the present case does not fall under any such denomination. The House of Representatives had referred to a committee the question of impeachment. The subject had been broached and discussed in the Hall of the people's delegates. It was before the country, and it was not a disrespect to the President such as would warrant a trial and conviction. It was merely the expression of opinion on a subject suitable for such an expression, and on which every citizen had a right to think as he pleased. A soldier was a citizen before he was a soldier, and in becoming the latter he did not cease to be the former. Every officer, in any department of the Government, has clearly a right to think and speak on political topics with freedom, so that he does not insult his superior officer. And that the other parties to the discussion, those who denounced Congress, were not reprimanded, is a proof that Mr. Welles was seeking to curry favor with Mr. Johnson, even at the expense of justice. The Court which found the verdict were but tools of Mr. Welles. As the New York *Times* well characterizes the whole proceeding, it was "a remarkable piece of official toadyism;" and with justice adds that, "if the Secretary undertakes to court-martial all officers who 'speak disrespectfully of the President' in these times, he will have his hands full."

The whole proceeding seems to us so uncalled for and so ridiculous as to be only excelled by the Turveydrop-like advice of "old grandmother" Welles, when he adds, with a fluency acquired by quoting from "Habits of Good Society," that "a naval officer should be a gentleman in language and deportment. Good sense and good breeding will always enable any individual to express his opinions without giving just cause of offense, and an officer who cannot do so is as much deficient in those qualities as he is in a sense of military duty when he treats his superior with disrespect."

Mr. Johnson instructing the officers of the Navy, through his Secretary, in "language and deportment," is too good a scene to pass by unnoticed. Would it not be well for Mr. Welles to edit a work on the "language" proper to a gentleman, as furnished by his superior, and have chapters devoted to such caption as "dead duck," "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," and the like? And if deportment is not sufficiently considered by Turveydrop, then let the inaugural address of Mr. Johnson and his "deportment" on that occasion and the 22d of February be minutely described. If no photographs of the Presidential attitudes on those occasions were taken, the *cartes de visite* of Burton or Clarke as "Toodles" would do just as well. But, by all means, let us have the red-tape work on "deportment of gentlemen."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

VALPARAISO, Sept. 19, 1867.—The national festivities which commence to-day have monopolized the general attention of the public. News from the mining district state that the gold fever is at its height, and that more than one hundred and fifty mines are in full operation. A vein was discovered lately near Cachiguye which bids fair to eclipse all those found up to the present time.

A rumor prevails here and in Santiago about the probable return of the Spaniards. Merchants of this city are said to have received the news, but the official paper does not mention anything about it. The idea is ridiculed by many, and in case of the arrival of a Spanish fleet, we are now well prepared for saluting them with one hundred guns.

A steam line is to be established for England, which will make monthly trips, and the boats are expected to accomplish the passage in thirty days.

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PANAMA, Oct. 13, 1867.—The Costa Rican Government is working energetically toward the construction of a railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the necessary surveys have already been made.

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LIMA, Sept. 26, 1867.—A letter dated at Islay, Sept. 23, says:—"The people are trying to take forcible possession of two boxes of needle guns which are at the Custom House. Great excitement prevails; pamphlets are in circulation proclaiming Canseco to have taken possession of the supreme power. It is likely that before an hour from now Islay will have seconded the movement of Arequipa."

The mind of the public in the latter place is not yet pacified, and further disturbances are apprehended.

The General Agent of the English Steamship Company is about to make a contract with the Government of Chili for establishing a steam line through Magellan Strait.

A battalion of infantry has taken sides with the people. The rebels don't recognize the actions of the Dictator, the Provincial or Constitutional Government. The Constitution of 1860 has been proclaimed, to which General Canseco is a strong adherent. As the steamer leaves, the captain of the port of Islay has been removed by order of Canseco.

It is, however, probable that the disturbances will be settled by the arrival of troops under the command of General Bustamante.

—

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 13, 1867.—The National Congress is still debating the projected abolition of the law for the imprisonment of debtors. The proposition for the construction of a northern branch railroad from San Fernando to the canal was accepted. The Eastern Railroad is intended to be prolonged as far as Mendoza, and a plan to that effect has been presented to the Senate of the Province. The general impression, however, is that the enterprise is too gigantic to be carried out without the assistance of the Government. It is proposed that the latter should take a large proportion of the shares, and have the road constructed under its own direction.

—

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 15, 1867.—For two weeks the hostile forces of the present Paraguayan war remain in *statu quo;* the fortress of Humaitu is bombarded by the squadron, which has found its way up the river, and it is expected that the General-in-chief meditates a siege of the fort with the assistance of his land forces; still it seems doubtful whether Humaitu can ever be taken, for it has a naturally strong position, and will be able to hold out for a long time.

The rumor prevails that diplomatic negotiations will be inaugurated, and indeed the Chancellor of the British Legation at Buenos Ayres has left for Paraguay, which gave rise to the above rumor; however, nothing certain is known. The war will probably not last much longer, as either a compromise or a bold move on the part of either belligerent is expected to bring the matter to a crisis. General Flores is much liked, and a great friend of progress. A contract has been made by the Government with an agent at Spanish capitalists for the laying of a submarine cable to Europe. The Oriental Republic progresses favorably, although a number of demagogues are constantly trying to usurp the supreme powers there. The rebellion which a number of the inhabitants of the western provinces had inaugurated has been successfully suppressed. Immigration from Europe, particularly from Italy, Spain, and France, is considerably on the increase, and the shipping of the port assumes larger proportions every month.

The death of General Gabriel Velazco is reported. He has been for a number of years intimately connected with the fate of the republic.

The Government has ordered that the City Hall of Montevideo should be finished, the building having been started by the Spaniards, but never completed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 3p

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.
Price, $1·25. 10 2wsm1m

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1867.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 429 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second floor, on TUESDAY, 29th day of October, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of selling or leasing the real and personal property of the Company, and all matters incident thereto.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
10 16 wfm5t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.
10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists.
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.
6 19 wsm

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable. Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
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WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m3p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN.
CARBON MEZZOTINTS. PICTURES. PERMANENT
914 Chesnut St.
Attention is called to the new Carbon Mezzotints, just introduced by WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists, Nos. 914 CHESNUT Street, and 853 BROADWAY, New York.
This new style of portraiture, which is making such a stir in the art abroad, is produced by no other establishment in Philadelphia.
The merits of these pictures are:—
Absolute Permanence. Being printed with the same material as that used in Steel Engravings, they are free from chemical changes.
Softness. They present no such hard lights and intense shadows as are common in the ordinary chemical photographs, but the lights are soft, and the shades transparent, as in nature.
Finish. From the nature of the materials used in these pictures, they have an artistic finish which is unattainable by the former method of printing.
The public are invited to examine specimens at the only Gallery where these pictures are furnished.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN.
10 14 mwf 6t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE Apprehension and Delivery of the following-described Deserters:—
Private JOHN HARPER, 24 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, dark complexion born in Philadelphia, Pa., by occupation a bookkeeper; enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., April 10, 1867, by Lieutenant Hill. Deserted from Company "H," 42d Infantry, at Madison Barracks, New York.
Recruit ROBERT CRAWFORD, 24 years old, 5 feet 8½ inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, born in New York city, by occupation a currier; enlisted at Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1867, by Captain Brown. Deserted at Philadelphia, Pa., October 8, 1867.
The above Reward will be paid on the delivery of either of the above-described Deserters at my Recruiting Rendezvous, Nos. 2 4 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
EDWARD P. PEARSON, Jr.,
Captain 17th U. S. Infantry,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
1t Recruiting Officer.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
10 21 1m5p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
NEW CLOAKS
OPENING EVERY MORNING.
NOW OPEN,
LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL KINDS.
REAL ASTRACHAN
AND
ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BY THE YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7·50.
CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,
SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS,
For Ladies' Walking Suits.
LADIES' DRESSES
MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
JORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$103,600·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
CHARLES F. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, Jr. 10 23 wsm11p

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.,)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
HOLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled up by THEODORE F. MENDE, who will continue the business on his own account.
T. F. MENDE,
F. C. MENDE.
Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1867. 4t*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN
DRY GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
NOW IS THE TIME
FOR LADIES
To Make Their Purchases
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
IT BEING ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD, THOSE WHO CALL FIRST WILL HAVE UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR BARGAINS. 10 21 6t4p

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$167 92 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.
$202·92 do. do. 5-20s o. 1862.
$165·42 do. do. 5-20s of 1864.
$167·92 do. do. 5-20s of 1865.
$154 17 do. do. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$164·17 do. do. 5-20s of '67.
$80 42 do do. 5 per cent. 10-40s.
$163·87 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157·87 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 11m DE HAVEN & BRO.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only Permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 134 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. 6 22mws 1mp

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 129 COMMERCE Street. 9 9f

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE DRESS SUITS.
ALL KINDS OF SUITS.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.—Person often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by overwork, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over-confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

TO PURCHASERS OF CARPETINGS—GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—The well-known importers and manufacturers of Carpetings in this city, Messrs. McCalluma, Crease & Sloan, have commenced *selling off* their entire stock of fine Carpetings at their retail warehouse, No. 819 Chesnut street, with a view to closing it out entirely before the first of the year, when they are obliged to vacate the premises, the proprietors of the American House (of which this store forms a part) having made arrangements to appropriate it for their own use after that date. The stock of Carpets thus offered by Messrs McCalluma, Crease & Sloan is not surpassed for richness, beauty, and variety by any other in this country. It embraces everything that is new, handsome, and desirable in Axminsters, Velvets, English Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three Plys, super Ingrains, Venetians, Brussels, and Damask hall and stair Carpets, English Oil Cloths Mattings, and, in short everything pertaining to the Carpet business. Such an opportunity for purchasing bargains in Carpets has never before been offered.

THE COOL SNAP.—The wise will now take the opportunity to "snap" up their early winter clothing. To have a full choice, now is the time to select from the various styles of first-class goods, ready-made, or made to order, of Gentlemen's Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of the ladies to their splendid Sewing and Button-hole Machine, at S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut. It need only be examined to be appreciated. It will speak for itself in its performance.

SUPERIOR MERIT ACKNOWLEDGED.—Again we notice the triumph of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Samuel R Phillips. For many years he has been engaged in the harness manufacture, established at Nos. 31 and 32 S. Seventh street. Already has he been awarded two special gold medals for the superior merit of his incomparable harness accoutrements, at the fairs held at West Chester and Norristown he has come off more than conqueror; and lately he was again crowned at the Mount Holly exhibition, New Jersey, for the triumph over all competitors in the manufacture of harness. To this branch of industry Mr. Phillips has devoted himself, and has elevated it to the highest stage of perfection. In his large establishment none but skilled workmen are found.

To the durability of his manufactures he adds neatness of appearance, which is almost everything to a connoisseur. All the various details of the leathery complications are gotten up in the most substantial manner. As at the previous fairs, so at the Mount Holly, the superiority of the harness exhibited was unequalled and received at the hands of the judges the greatest encomiums. Mr. Phillips is determined not to cease in improving his wares, and will enter into competition at all the fairs yet to be held, where the result of his exhibitions can be predicted in the one word, success. His old establishment has not accommodation enough for his increased business. A new and handsome building is to be erected for his sole use on Chesnut street, above Twelfth, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. When completed, like the productions it will send out, it will outvie any similar establishment in the country.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the es workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

A VALUABLE PREPARATION.—Numbers suffer unnecessarily from diseases, who, by simple remedies, might enjoy robust health. Others, again, doctor needlessly for ailments with which they are not afflicted. By far the greater proportion of disease with which mankind suffer arises from affections of the liver, kidneys, or bladder. The sympathy of all the other organs of the body is in direct communication with those above enumerated, and the liability of such to disorder is known to every one at all conversant with the human system. The great aim, therefore, of everybody should be to keep the liver, kidneys, and bladder in healthy action. This can be readily attained by the use of Helmbold's Extract of Buchu. This is not only an invaluable remedy but it is a sure preventative of disease. It acts directly on those organs from which the majority of complaints arise, and it removes all causes of disease speedily from the system. Those who have used it testify to its virtue. Those who are willing should give it a trial. Depot, No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable services rendered immensely overbalance the small sum they cost. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Biley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callaway, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 26 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 508 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, October 24, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Also, by order of the Sheriff, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A splendid assortment. M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

ONLY $1.00 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature at B. F Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. There is nothing superior to these gems in the Photographic art.

PURGE OUT THE MORBID HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY — Latest Paris Styles.—M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."
MSSS MSSS MSSS-'68
MSSS MSSS MSSS-'68
MSSS MSSS MSSS-'68
McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements!

Remember { We now offer an immense stock of *New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.* WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE. OAK HALL. ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

JACOBS—KINKAID.—On the 21st instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. THOMAS JACOBS to Miss NANCY KINKAID, both of this city.

SCANLAN—WATSON.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. G. G. Rakestraw, at Pitman M. E. Parsonage, No. 2219 Lombard street, Mr. ANDREW SCANLAN to Miss MIMA WATSON, both of this city.

WOODS—STEWART.—On the evening of the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., Dr. D. F. WOODS to Miss HELEN ROOD STEWART, daughter of B. D. Stewart, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY DAVIS, in the 74d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Alfred L. Morris, No. 1325 S. Fifth street, on Friday afternoon, October 25, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FOBES.—On Monday afternoon, October 21, ELIZABETH K., widow of the late George W. Fobes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1026 Race street, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

FOLEY.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, JEREMIAH FOLEY, son of Timothy and Ellen Foley, in the 24th year of his age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

GREENWOOD.—On the evening of the 22th instant, Mrs. SARAH GREENWOOD, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Haysville, Upper Darby, Delaware county, on Thursday, the 24th instant. To proceed to Union M. E. Church. Meet at 12 o'clock at the house.

MAHON.—On the 22d instant, CATHERINE MAHON, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, William street, above Richmond, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

MUSTIN.—At Augusta, Ga., on the 19th instant, GEORGE MUSTIN, aged 51 years.

OVERINGTON.—On the morning of the 23d instant, ELIZA, wife of William Overington, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford.

PRICKITT.—On the 21st instant, ENOCH H. PRICKITT, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. David L. Kettler, No. 37 Catherine street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The New Organ at St. Mark's P. E. Church—Meetings in Progress.

This morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, the exercises inaugurating the splendid new organ which has just been placed in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Locust street, above Sixteenth, commenced, and were conducted with much solemnity and the complexity of ceremonies which favored somewhat of ritualism. The organ was built by Messrs. Hall & Labash, of New York, at a cost of about $12,000, the specifications being partly by Mr. James Pearce, the accomplished organist of the church. The instrument is located in a chamber on the north side of the chancel, filling very neatly between the two arches which open into the chancel and aisle respectively. By a peculiar arrangement, the pneumatic apparatus is made to act upon the Great Organ and coupling actions, as well as upon the Great, Pedal, and Swell Registers, producing different degrees of power instantaneously. The case of registers or stops, by which act upon the mechanism, and 42 to which the pipes which, as each register has its full complement, number nearly 3000, many of them being of pure metal. The following details of the instrument will be of interest to our musical readers:—

GREAT ORGAN—CC TO A.—Open diapason (subject.), 16 feet; open diapason, No. 1, 8 feet; open diapason, No. 2, 8 feet; stopped diapason, 8 feet; gamba, 8 feet; octave, 4 feet; Wald-flute, 4 feet; twelfth, 2 feet; fifteenth, 2 feet; mixture, No. 1, 3 ranks; mixture, No. 2, 4 ranks; trumpet, 8 feet; clarion, 4 feet.

SWELL ORGAN—CC TO A.—Sub-oct. diapason 16 feet; open diapason, 8 feet; stopped diapason, 8 feet; keraulophon, 8 feet; octave, 4 feet; Rohr-flute, 4 feet; twelfth, 3 feet; fifteenth, 2 feet; mixture, 5 ranks; horn, 8 feet; hautboy, 8 feet; clarion, 4 feet; tremulant.

CHOIR ORGAN—CC TO A.—Bell gamba, 16 feet; open diapason, 8 feet; stopped diapason, 8 feet; dulciana, 8 feet; harmonic flute, 4 feet; principal, 4 feet; twelfth, 3 feet; flautina, 2 feet; sesquialtera, 3 ranks; clarionet and bassoon, 8 feet.

PEDAL ORGAN—CCC TO F.—Open diapason, 16 feet; stopped diapason, 16 feet; gamba, 16 feet; quint, 12 feet; violoncello, 8 feet; mixture, 4 ranks; trombone, 16 feet.

COUPLERS.—Great to pedal; swell to pedal; choir to pedal; swell to great (unison); swell to great (octave); choir to great (sub-octave); swell to choir; wind signal.

In the description of the instrument which accompanies the programme of the inaugural exercises, it is claimed that it "may be considered the model for a church organ, and is remarkably in keeping with the architecture of St. Mark's, and the *elevated character of the services held there.*"

The musical exercises were conducted under the supervision of Mr. James Pearce, the "organist and choirmaster," by 35 choristers, of whom 7 were classed as basses, 6 as tenors, 5 as altos, and 18 as trebles. At a quarter past 10 o'clock the preliminary exercises commenced with Handel's *Coronation Anthem*, with a prelude, in the course of which the great power and sweetness of the new instrument were fully displayed and appreciated. The one hundredth Psalm was then sung, as a processional hymn, the clergy and choristers entering the church by the rear western door, forming in open order in the middle aisle, and countermarching towards the chancel. This was followed by the responses found on page 31 of Pearce's "Chants and Responses," after which was chanted the *Venite*, by Dr. S. Austen Pearce. The tenth selection from Psalms, numbers 1, 18, 16, and 3, was then chanted, after which came a *Te Deum, Jubilate*, in F, by Dr. T. Atwood. Then came the *Nicene Creed*, No. 65, by Professor H. A. Oakeley; an anthem, by Spohr, from the forty-second Psalm; the *Litany*, page 33; and an *Introit*—by Mendelssohn, from the fortieth Psalm.

A communion service was subsequently held, commencing with the *Kyrie Eleison*, by W. T. Best; after which was executed an anthem by Marcello, from the eighth Psalm; and after the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Morgan A. Dix, D. D., of Trinity Church, New York, a selection from Beethoven's oratorio of *The Mount of Olives*. During the offertory, the organist performed a prelude and fugue by Mendelssohn, in which the beauties of the new instrument were again displayed to great advantage. The exercises closed with the chanting of a processional hymn, to a tune by Ewing; the Fifth Sonata, by Mendelssohn, with the *Chorale—Andante con Moto—Allegro Maestoso*; and the *Aria*, "Most beautiful appear," and chorus, "The Heavens are telling," from Haydn's oratorio of *The Creation*.

The services will be continued this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, shortly after 7 o'clock the organist will play a prelude and fugue (in E flat), by J. S. Bach, the subject of the fugue being the Psalm tune St. Ann, after which it is named. A processional hymn, as at the morning service, will then be sung; followed by the responses from page 31 of Pearce's "Chants and Responses;" the Tenth Selection of Psalms, Nos. 1, 18, 16, and 3; the *Cantata Domino*, No. 97 by Dr. S. Austen Pearce; the *Benedic, anima mea*, No. 60, from Handel; the Apostles' Creed, in monotone; an anthem by Mr. James Pearce, from the Eighty-seventh and Sixty-fifth Psalms; an anthem by Mendelssohn, from the Fortieth Psalm; two other anthems by Handel, from the fifth chapter of Revelations; and the nineteenth and eleventh canters of the same Book. Then will come a professional hymn to the tune of "Quebec," in singing which the congregation are requested to join, for the first time during the day. The exercises will then be brought to a close by the organist who will perform the following programme:—

1. The Priest's March, by ..... Mendelssohn
2. Adagio, from Sym. No. 8, by ..... Mendelssohn
3. Sonata, No. 4, by ..... Mendelssohn
Allegro contrio—Andante Religioso—Allegretto—Allegro Maestoso.
4. Large Con Gran Expressione, by ..... Beethoven From F. F. Sonata, op. 7.
5. Coronation Anthem, by ..... Handel

Before proceeding to the church to enjoy the rare musical entertainment which will be presented this evening, our readers are notified that it will be necessary to provide themselves with tickets.

—A daily union meeting for prayer and exhortation, for the benefit of business men and others, is now being held at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church on Fourth street, below Arch. The services begin at 4 o'clock every afternoon, and last one hour.

—This afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, a protracted meeting will be commenced at the Central M. E. Church, on Vine street, above Twelfth. There will be special services every morning, afternoon, and evening, until next Sunday.

—A revival season will also commence today at the Western M. E. Church, at the corner of Twentieth and Walnut streets, services being held every day, until next Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M.

—To-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, will be held the fifty-second anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Broad and Arch streets. It is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest.

—On Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, will be held the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Fifth Street M. E. Church, on Fifth street, below Green. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, H. A. Cleaveland, and J. Todd, Esqs.

EPIDEMIC AT THE NAVY YARD.

Reports Up to 1 o'clock—Seven More Deaths—Twenty-four Men Now Sick—A Complete List of the Patients.

The epidemic at the Navy Yard is still pursuing its fatal course, seven deaths having resulted since the close of our report yesterday afternoon. Their names were as follows:—

George Forker, landsman, recruit.
Thomas Haggerty, landsman, recruit.
William Salberg, landsman, recruit.
Timothy Harrington, landsman, recruit.
James Lawrence, landsman, recruit.
Thomas McQuade, landsman, recruit.

The name of one man who died about 12 o'clock had not been reported when our reporter left the Navy Yard, he first two on the above list died yesterday afternoon; the others after 9 o'clock in the evening.

This makes a total of twenty deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic on Saturday last. At noon yesterday there were eighteen cases of sickness there under treatment, and although seven deaths have since been reported, twenty-three cases were reported as being under treatment to-day. This shows that the epidemic is still on the increase; but it is probable that it will be confined to the men who were on board the unfortunate vessel at the time the disease made its appearance.

From Captain W. H. M. McCoomb, the Executive officer of the Navy Yard, whom we have found perfectly willing to impart all the information in his power, we learn that the names and present condition of the sick are as follows:—Most of the men designated as desperate having just died:—

Edward P. Snivey, landsman, aged 26—doing well.
George Lustler, landsman, aged 17—doing well.
Patrick Denny, landsman, aged 24—desperate.
Alexander Brewington, ordinary seaman, aged 22—doing well.
Charles Didier, landsman, aged 22—better.
Robert Campbell, landsman aged 23—improving.
Robert Cheseldine, landsman, aged 28—doing well.
Joseph Jenison, landsman, aged 26—doing well.
John A. Hipple, landsman, aged 22—doing well.
R. F. ster, landsman, aged 25, doing well.
J. Jennings, landsman, aged 23, desperate.
W. McAllister, marine, aged 39, doing very well.
Charles Collier, fireman, aged 29, doing well.
Henry Leland, seaman, aged 45, about the same.
Robert H. Lang, ordinary seaman, aged 22, doing well.
Valentine Stell, marine, aged 19, doing well.
Alexander Duncan landsman, aged 45, desperate.

Yesterday afternoon Drs. Henderson, Wilson, and Turner visited the Potomac to investigate the matter, and this afternoon they will continue their inquiries. It is expected that the Potomac will be sent down the river as soon as possible, but the sooner it is done the better, both for the unfortunate men on board and for the peace of mind of the public at large.

We were informed by Captain McCoomb that the report about the lower anchors of the Potomac having been closed for several months after her arrival at this port was untrue, no such proceeding being permitted on board of a man-of-war under any circumstances. He describes the epidemic as being, without any doubt, the Asiatic cholera of a very malignant type, and accordingly all the precautionary measures to the nauseating odors arising from the bone-boiling concern located about half a mile south of the Navy Yard, although it is possible that the vessel may have contained the seeds of the disease, which only needed the presence of such a sickening stench to bring them to vitality. Captain McCoomb, as the Health Authorities, at the urgent request of the Navy Yard officials, visited the neighborhood and ordered the abatement of several nuisances in the shape of fat-boiling establishments. But it seems that they lacked sufficient courage to attack the large concern which is spreading poison throughout the lower portion of the city. The question, however, matter to watch we wish to call the attention of these same health authorities. Whenever any of the relatives of the unfortunate victims of the epidemic claim the remains for burial, they are, as a matter of common humanity, given up to them. This has been done in the few cases in which such application has been made. It should be the duty of the Health authorities of the city to see that these corpses are buried without any delay. But they have not seen to it, for on Saturday a boy by the name of Lewis Koehler, died on board the Potomac, and his remains were removed by his friends to a house in the lower part of Wharton street, where they were kept until yesterday before burial. In the majority of cases, the friends of the deceased have been content with following the remains to the cemetery, where they have been taken in a Government hearse.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

Store and Dwelling, No. 2310 Spring Garden street, lot 20 by 91 feet	$4600
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1010 N. Fourth street, lot 19½ by 73½ feet	$2100
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1012 N. Fourth street, lot 19½ by 75 feet	$2125
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1018 N. Fourth street, lot 16 by 74 feet	$2520
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1020 N. Fourth street, lot 15 by 74 feet	$2100
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 936 Leithgow street, lot 15 by 38½ feet	$850
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 938 Leithgow street, lot 15 by 38½ feet	$800
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 960 Leithgow street, lot 20 by 46 feet	$1000
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 953 Leithgow street, 12½ by 46½ feet	$670
Three-story frame dwelling, No. 955 Leithgow street, lot 11 by 55½ feet	$560
Three-story frame dwelling, No. 957 Leithgow street, 6 by 43½ feet	$700
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 963 Leithgow street, lot 15 by 55 feet	$1090
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 933 Lawrence street, lot 17½ by 52 feet	$1625
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 955 Lawrence street, lot 15 by 52 feet	$1350
Ground rent of $15 per annum	$230
Ground rent of $150 per annum	$2350
Dwelling, No. 1007 S. Twelfth street, lot 16 by 74 feet, $124 67 ground rent	$1300
Dwelling, No. 1009 S. Twelfth street, lot 16 by 74 feet, $124 67 ground rent	$1150
Three-story frame house, No. 433 Christian street, lot 16 by 70 feet, $20 ground rent per annum	$1600
28½ acres, Bristol turnpike, near Holmesburg, opposite Edwin Forrest's country seat	$20,000

A MURDEROUS CONTEST—THE ROUGHS ATTEMPT A BURLESQUE WHICH ENDS SUDDENLY AND SERIOUSLY.—Yesterday afternoon a party of disorderly characters, who are catalogued in the lists of Thieves and pickpockets, determined to have a jollification at the expense of the police of the Fifth District. After Madam Rumor had had full time to spread the report of an intended prize-fight by these parties, who meant it only as a burlesque to excite the police, the company of unwashed entered two barouches and drove off. Lieutenant Connelly, knowing with whom he had to deal, kept watch, with a posse of men, upon their movements. About 6 o'clock they returned as disorderly as bad whisky could make them, singing songs and making an uproar generally. They entered a disorderly establishment at Nos. 802 and 804 Locust street, managed by one John Hudders. While there revelry ran high and whisky down, discussions ensued, and finally a dispute which ended in a fight between John Hagan, Philip Hillen, and William Furman, *alias* "Baltimore Bill." Just as Lieutenant Connelly and his men entered the room, Furman was so frightfully cut in the abdomen by Hagan that his bowels protruded. As soon as the deed was done, the would-be murderer handed the knife to Hillen, who in turn passed it to a woman, named Lizzie Kelley, when it was discovered by the Lieutenant. The greatest excitement prevailed, during which the whole party of roughs were nabbed by the policemen. Their names are as follows:—Daniel and Henry McManamon, Jacob Jarris, Cornelius Boyer, John Hagan, Philip Hillen, John Irwin, Johnson Kelley, and Lizzie Kelley, who is now under bonds to appear, charged with stealing a gold watch. Furman was immediately placed under medical treatment, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

The party were taken before Recorder Enen this morning, who committed them, as follows:—Hagan and Hillen to await the result of Furman's injuries. Hudde s was held in default of $1500 bail for keeping a disorderly house; and the rest in $1000 each to keep the peace. No securities being present, all were sent to prison.

OUT OF THE WINDOW.—Yesterday afternoon, a little girl of eleven years, attending the public school at Howard and Van Horn streets, in the Sixteenth Section, was kept in by her teacher, after the dismissal of the other scholars, in consequence of having been behindhand with her lessons. A few minutes after the school exercises of the day were closed, she was told that she might go home, and she accordingly started for the usual exit door, in another room. Finding this door locked, she was called into another room by one of the teachers, who opened for her the door leading from that room to the passage-way. This door was then relocked, and all the teachers immediately left the building by another passage-way. The child meanwhile had gone down stairs, and, to her dismay, found the door opening upon the street locked. She then retraced her steps to the second floor, but only to find the door by which she had entered the passage way fastened. Terrified at the prospect of passing the whole night in these narrow and dark quarters, and not having presence of mind enough to give an alarm, the little thing gave way to the first impulse which seized her, and, raising a second-story window, jumped from it to the ground. A gentleman who chanced to be passing picked her up, and found that she had been quite badly hurt by her leap, and it is feared that she has sustained serious internal injuries. She was removed to her home in Canal street. It is possible that the teacher who kept the child in after-school hours was not in duty charged to see that she made her way in safety to the street. But if the teacher is released from all blame in the matter it is transferred to the person who had charge of the building, and who locked the exit door before it was ascertained that all the children had left for their homes.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN COUNCIL.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania commenced the deliberations of their twenty-fourth annual session, at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. Over 2000 members have been added to the Order during the past year, the total membership now reaching 8019, while the lady visitors number 5745. There are 193 different Divisions of the Order in active operation in the State. During the past year the receipts amounted to $26,031, of which $6030 were expended for the relief of sick members, and $16,912 for other purposes. More than 300 temperance meetings have been held during the year, under the auspices of the Order.

The election for officers to serve during the ensuing year will be held this afternoon and evening. To-morrow evening there will be a social reunion of such members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions of the Order as may be in the city, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of the Order. The affair will take place at Washington Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, and will doubtless be an occasion of great interest to all who are engaged in the temperance movement.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.—Last evening, Samuel Bailey shot Mrs. Catharine Weir in the back of the neck. The circumstances are these:—Catharine Weir keeps a saloon at No. 716 S. Sixth street. Her husband died about three weeks ago, since which time she has employed Bailey to superintend it for her. Yesterday she made known to him her intentions to sell out. Last evening she was cooking in the kitchen, when it is alleged Bailey stepped in, and when Mrs. Weir stood with her back to him, drew a pistol, and without provocation, fired it at her, the two buckshot with which it was loaded entering her neck. Had the lady been further from Bailey, the injuries would have undoubtedly proved fatal at once. As it is, she will recover. Bailey was taken into custody, and sent to prison by Alderman Tittermary.

LAUNCH.—The beautiful and elaborately designed ship Redowa will be launched from the yard of her builder, Mr. John W. Lynn, to-morrow (Thursday) at 10:30 A. M. The Redowa was constructed by Mr. Lynn for parties in New York and this city, and is pronounced by competent judges one of the finest vessels ever built in this country. She rates in the French Lloyds with the "Star" grade for nine years. She will be christened by Miss Jennie Douglass, late of Chicago, now of this city, and is to be commanded by Captain Alonzo Blanchard, the original commander of the steamship Star of the Union.

MORE PRIZE FIGHTERS ARRESTED.—Sergeant House, of the Eighteenth District, arrested Johnny Lazarer at Sixth and Arch streets, and Charles Medary at No. 240 Carroll street, for participating in the late Sunday prize-fight. Lazarus was second to Lazarer in his tilt with Cunningham, and Medary was second to Woods in his encounter with the valorous Butcher. Both were held to answer by Alderman Senix, in $1000 bail.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Enen, at 2 o'clock to-day, Lavenia Marr was charged with the larceny of a gold watch, several studs, and several other articles, belonging to Wm. B. Ridgley, residing at No. 1018 Melon street, in whose employ she was as a domestic. She was committed in default of bail to answer at Court.

HEARING BEFORE A U. S. COMMISSIONER.—John W. Cullen was before Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith at noon, charged with illicit distillation at No. 1018 Pine street. Important witnesses being absent, the case was adjourned for a further hearing next Tuesday at noon. Cullen entered bonds for his appearance.

STILL ANOTHER GRANT MEETING.—The Republicans of Philadelphia appear to give General Grant a thorough ovation for the next agency. The citizens of the Eleventh Ward who prefer him for their next President will meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the northwest corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI announces to her friends in Philadelphia that owing to the extraordinary changes of costume and scenery incident to her new play of *Marie Antoinette*, she has ordered the curtain to be raised at the Academy of Music to-night at *half-past seven o'clock*.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Yesterday afternoon two German boys, named Henry Dierbick and Richard Cox, got exceedingly high on St. John's street, and committed mischief by taking the wheels off from the various vehicles within their reach. Alderman Toland held them to answer in $600 bail.

NEW STATION HOUSE.—Last Monday afternoon, a pole-raising was the event at the new Seventh District Station House, on St. John street, above Buttonwood. After this was accomplished, a savory setout was set to by the enthusiastic participants, and a general good time was had.

CORRECTION.—At a meeting last evening of a few storekeepers on Second street, it was resolved to ask the city authorities to relieve the streets of the shinners and hucksters, but not to remove the legitimate farmer.

ROBBERY.—Clara Smith and Annie Williams were arrested at No. 224 Spruce street, on the charge of robbing a visitor of valuables. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Morrow.

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS OF three kinds. The latest is also a detector, as it double locks itself if tampered with, and then cannot be opened with the proper key, except by a new combination known only to the owner. It may be left unlocked, and, if meddled with, immediately locks itself, only to be opened by its proprietor. Call and examine them. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NAIL NIPPERS NEATLY TRIM THE FINger or toe nails to a natural shape, quickly and without pain. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ZINC, FOR PUTTING UNDER STOVES, will be cut to sizes to suit, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street. First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER. FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28 wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is to the Door. [4 11 tuths6p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 6p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp FAMILY FLOUR.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 23 tuths3p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Pennsylvania Politicians on Hand.

The train this morning brought down a swarm of Philadelphia politicians and office-holders. Among the arrivals are Collector Joseph W. Cake, Internal Revenue Collector Abel, of the First District, and Assessor William B. Elliott, of the Third District. Besides these there are a score of small fry politicians, who are mere bobtails to the big political kites.

Senators Cameron and Buckalew arrived last night, and Congressman Samuel J. Randall and Alderman McMullen are also here, so we are likely to have a lively time.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Election Progressing Quietly—Death of General Stewart, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The election is progressing quietly. From present indications the vote will be very small of both parties. There are quite a number of independent candidates running, some of whom are likely to be elected.

General George H. Stewart, a prominent and wealthy citizen, and a defender of Baltimore in the late war with England, died yesterday, aged seventy-seven. He was for a long time in command of the Maryland militia.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling 19@19½c. Flour steady; 12,000 bbls. sold; State, $8 30@10 50; Ohio, $9 90@13 40; Western, $9@13; Southern $10@14 50; California, $11 38@13 50. Wheat firmer; 36,000 bushels sold; spring $2 18@2 27. Corn firm, and 1@2c. higher; 51,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 39@1 41. Oats firm, and 1c. better; 30,000 bushels sold;

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO CARIBOO.

BY NORTHWEST.

From the great centre of the gold-mining regions of British North America I send greeting. I arrived here last evening at sunset, just twenty-four hours ago. To-day I spent in exploring, not for new mines, but rather among the old ones. And now I propose to pass an hour in writing of what I have seen and learned.

CARIBOO.

Cariboo is a district of country far up among the mountains in British Columbia, so named from a hideous wild animal that inhabits this inhospitable territory. To put the whole subject in a nutshell, the colony is one vast waste, made up of a series of upheavals of stone, or irregular mountain chasms of granite, interspersed with narrow, barren crevices, ironically called valleys, and when a few unfortunate adventurers have stopped because they could go no farther, and pretend to play farmer. These valleys, with two or three microscopic exceptions, are as bleak and sterile as the sandy beach along the northern shores of the Atlantic, washed by old ocean's restless waves, coeval with the autumn's chilly winds. For agricultural purposes the province is absolutely valueless. The mines are its only source of wealth.

The popular mind was first directed to the country by the discovery of gold along the banks of the Fraser river. The tocsin sounded, the cry rang wildly throughout the habitable globe—Away to the gold mines of the North! Who has not heard of Fraser river? of its buried treasure? of the fabulous fortunes there for all who would come, see, and gather? All have heard; yes, and more, all have heard of the disappointments, of the blighted hopes and expectations, of the utter ruin, that cry wrought. The misfortune was, the gold was always in the distance, while the disappointment and sorrow was brought home to the anguish of thousands of generous, true, and loving hearts. The moral: contentment should come with the just reward of honest industry, to the total disregard of all cries of fabulous fortunes to be rapidly made in distant lands.

WILLIAMS' CREEK.

The valley of Williams' creek is about two miles long and from a quarter to a half mile wide above and below the cañon. It contains about two thousand men, chiefly miners. They are divided off in what may be called their camps. The first, or one farthest up the stream, is dignified by the name of Richfield; the second is Baskerville; the third Cameronton. Along the base of the mountain, on each side of the water in the different camps, are situated rows of stately buildings, ranging all the way from seven by nine to eight by ten feet in size, and from eight to ten feet high—in many of which are domiciled half-a-dozen hardy, honest miners, of brawny arms, brave hearts, and indomitable wills. They deserve rich rewards for the toil and deprivations they suffer, but alas! alas! how few of the great mass succeed in accomplishing the object of their ambition—a great fortune.

Williams' creek was discovered by a man of that name, in the spring of the year 1861. Previous to that time, mining in British Columbia had been confined to Fraser river. The first claims were located in Richfield, the best of which paid well at the outset and caused an immense rush of population. Fraser river, Honey and Antler creeks, lost all their charms, their diggings were left in disgust for the great centre of attraction, where gold of the finest quality could be scooped up by the shovelfull. After all the claims had been taken up in the valley (which is not more than half-a-mile long) above the Corrian, prospecting to a considerable extent was carried on there; but no gold was found. At length an idea presented itself to the mind of an old California miner, that by some strange convulsion of nation the bed of the creek had been changed, and that by tunnelling into the earth a distance of two or three hundred feet the old bed would be reached, and that large deposits of gold would be found. A number of resolute men formed themselves into an association under the name of the Black Jack Company, and ran a tunnel into the mountain, in a sort of incline direction, for a distance of two hundred feet, where they struck a bed that proved the theory of the old Californian to be correct. The claim was the richest ever found in the valley.

While this work of tunnelling was going on a great rush was made down the creek for the valley below the cañons and claims were taken up on both sides for a distance of a mile and a half. The first pay that was struck in this camp (called Baskerville) was by the Basker Company, which, after sinking a shaft about fifty feet, came upon a vein that has thus far paid every man connected with it for his labor, as well as the money expended in reaching it. Immediately adjoining this are several others that are generally regarded as good claims.

Below this camp is the celebrated Cameron claim, located in the winter of 1862, and which for a short time paid at the rate of $1000 per foot; near by is the Raby mine, which, I am told, has yielded over a quarter of a million of dollars. In close proximity is the Prince of Wales, which paid well for a couple of years, but is now worthless, having been completely worked out. It is this uncertainty about gold mining that makes the business so hazardous; they are liable to cease yielding at any moment. Not so with silver mining; they never run out. There is no authentic instance on record, where a well-defined lode of silver-bearing quartz has ceased to yield; the rule is, the deeper the descent the richer the ore. It is this fact that has caused so many old experienced miners to abandon the gold fields, and turn their attention to developing the silver mines of Nevada.

But there are other branches of industry than mining carried on here. Men from almost every profession and walk in life are to be met pursuing with energy their various avocations—the lawyer, the preacher, the doctor and distiller, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the blacksmith and the tinker. Some are quite morally inclined, others are decidedly anti-Christian. Passing through camp on Sabbath morning, the pedestrian will hear the voice of the pious missionary, in a little cabin, just at the left of the path, proclaiming the glad tidings of great joy to a sin-loving people, while immediately on the other side is a party of gold-worshipping miners, busily plying the shovel and the pickaxe, and, peradventure, the sluice-box. The miners can hear the voice of the preacher, and the preacher hears the rattling of the miners' tools, the former pays no attention to the latter, nor the latter to the former; each appears to dismiss from his mind the idea that the other is near, and steadily works away at that which his hands findeth to do. Hard by can be heard a gentleman of African descent, exhorting his brethren to turn from the error of their ways, and follow the path of Christ, which leadeth to life eternal. The sledge of the blacksmith, the hammer of the cobbler and tinker, add their mite to the general confusion and commingling of discordant sounds. Anon can be seen a long train of animals descending into the valley from the mountain top, led on by a stately old bell mule. Chiming in with the rattling of this bell are the stentorian voices of the drivers—some in English, some in Spanish, and others in the Indian tongue. From another direction is approaching a drove of fat bullocks or a flock of thrifty sheep. The animals and men appear equally careless of all around. Every man here carries about with him a certain air of independence that I have never witnessed in any other community, by any other class of persons.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

I have spoken of some claims that have rendered reasonable rewards to all engaged in them, and others which have given no compensation. I must now refer to one or two others of the latter class. There is an abandoned claim known as the Welsh Mine, located by a company of Welshmen in 1862, adjoining some of the richest claims on the creek, and it was one in which the oldest, most experienced miners, as well as novices, had confidence. Shares changed hands at most extravgantly high prices. There were quick sales at $18,000 and $20,000, but no lead was found. Many a man, who by hard toil and good luck had acquired a handsome fortune, here lost it, and was compelled to return to daily labor for support. In the spring of 1863 another unfortunate Welsh company was formed, under the captaincy of an old Australian miner. They located on Lightning creek, and after working for nearly two years in prospecting, cutting ditches, sinking shafts, erecting water-wheels and flumes, and expending over $100,000, finally found that all their labor and expenditure of money had been in vain. Weary and disheartened, the company wound up its affairs, and the individual members sought employment in neighboring claims.

This is not the only Company whose hopes have been blighted on the Lightning. Much work has been done here. Numerous flumes, water-wheels, etc., are to be seen in every direction now standing idle, rotting away, soon to tumble down and be carried along by the current of the stream, until they lodge with the remains of other flumes and water-wheels that have wound up the fortunes and bright hopes of many an unfortunate gold miner. I could go on almost *ad infinitum* reciting such instances, where men have squandered fortunes and destroyed their constitutions in prospecting, and finally left the country bankrupt in purse and health.

Mining, however, is not the only business in which men meet with good and bad fortune. They meet it in all the diversified undertakings of life. But it is felt the sooner here, as they come with the confident expectation of making large fortunes in short periods; that gold is scattered about in profuse abundance, and all that is left them to do, is to fill their long leathern bags, adjust them over a mule's back, and wend their way homeward to admiring, loving friends, and spend the balance of their days in the enjoyment of all the luxuries that money can buy. But, alas! on their arrival, and finding that the valued treasure, so far from lying loose about the surface, is buried far down in the bowels of the earth, and that not only much labor, but powerful modern machinery is necessary to exhume it, and that a sort of dark mystery, terrible uncertainty, envelopes the whole scheme, they are forcibly reminded that "All is not gold that glitters."

PIONEER MINERS.

Rose and Johnson were among the earliest and most valuable of the mountain pioneers. They made many discoveries through which others gathered fortunes; but they realized nothing. Fate had treasured up the gold for those who followed, and marked them as victims for the cruel assassin's hand. Now they sleep far down the rugged banks of the Bear river, by whose distant graves neither friend nor stranger has passed, save once, since they fell asleep to awake no more, until the morning they shall be called up to confront their murderers before the great Judge of all men.

In the spring of 1862 they started on an exploring expedition down the Antler, in the direction of the Bear, which they reached, and it has since been ascertained from some friendly natives that, while sleeping, a band of straggling hostile Indians stole upon them, butchered and robbed them, burned their bodies, and buried their bones under the camp-fire. How sad to reflect that such noble pioneers, so valuable to their country and their fellowmen, should thus fall a prey to such cowardly fiends! Yet thus it was, and to it the most unwilling must bow. Neither can human arm restore nor human eye pierce the veil which hangs about the mystery of birth, nor the appointed time and circumstances of death. "The heart of man deviseth his way, but God alone directeth his footsteps." The murdered and their murderers are in the hands of their Maker, and He will do with them precisely what is right.

On my way up I fell in with a Scotchman of iron constitution. "Three years ago," said he, "I found my way to Williams' creek, with $1500 in my pocket. I have worked hard ever since, and my luck has been to lose my old stoke; three years of incessant toil and scores of grey hairs in my head. But I came here to make a fortune in the mines, and I'll either succeed or leave my bones in these lonely mountains." I mention this circumstance to show the infatuation of even strong-minded men. They cling with lifelike tenacity to a sort of uncertain hope of distant success. A novice, by chance, strikes what is called "a streak of luck," the balance all say each one to himself, "It may be my turn next," and thus weeks, months, it may be years pass away, and at last the lamp of life burns down, glimmers faintly in the socket, and gradually goes out, ere that "streak of luck arrives." The reader must always bear in mind that this uncertainty is incident to gold-mining, while silver-mining has been reduced to a legitimate business, quite as much so as banking or merchandising; the best gold mines run out, silver mines *never cease yielding*.

Donald Monroe, a Scotch Canadian, must also be numbered among the unfortunates. He started from Richfield, with the intention of crossing the mountains to Antler, but did not reach his destination, nor was he heard of until three months after, when an exploring party found his bones resting at the roots of an old tree, his flesh having been eaten by wild beasts. By his side lay a tin cup, on which he had written his name; that he had missed his way, and many days were lost; that he had wandered about until, overcome with hunger and fatigue, he had lain himself down to die. The name and post office address of his relatives were also on the cup, with the request that should it fall into the hands of a more fortunate explorer, he would communicate to them the sad intelligence of his death, and the circumstances surrounding it. His bones were buried by the hands of a stranger, and his dying injunctions left on the cup religiously obeyed. Terrible intelligence! but it is only such as many a relative has received of the one nearest and dearest to the heart. Yet, in the face of all this, friends, bound together by the most sacred ties of relationship, will ever continue to bring all and lay it at the foot of the altar of fickle fortune. They dream of gold and the luxuries with which it surrounds them. They even see it in the distance; almost feel its magic touch to the fingers. But they dwell not upon the toil, the suffering of the miner's life, neither upon the coffinless grave on the rocky hill-side or the dismal vale below.

William Cunningham was another of the oldest and most enthusiastic pioneers of Cariboo. He came here in 1861, located the Cunningham claim, and took $75,000 from it in the short space of twelve months. Not content with this sum, he went into various speculations, and upon reckoning up accounts at the end of the year, found that his fortune had slipped away from him with the same ease and rapidity it had been acquired. The stranger, standing on the banks of the Fraser, just above Soda creek, can look away to the right, on the top of the neighboring mountain range, and his eye will fall upon a solitary grave, around which is a rude railing with a rough granite slab at the head, erected to the memory of William Cunningham, an old pioneer of Cariboo.

In the former part of this article I attempted to give a picture of the bright side of the miner's life, next some sketches of the dark side; both, however, in kindness. If I have erred in any way, it is an error of the head and not of the heart. My object in speaking of the dark side, is to give the reader a just idea of the subject. It does not by any means follow that a fortune is to be had simply by going for it to the mines. Many writers find pleasure in dwelling at length and with eloquence upon the success that has crowned the efforts of the few whom fortune has favored, while they pass altogether unnoticed the great mass whose only rewards amount to disappointment, chagrin, and remorse.

THE ROUTE TO CARIBOO.

Victoria, the starting point for Cariboo, stands upon as handsome a site as any town on the Pacific coast, and its sanguine friends are anxiously looking forward to the time when it will eclipse all its rivals. There is another class of persons anxiously looking for the millennium. Whether the day on which these two important events will transpire are equally distant or not, is a question I will not attempt to decide.

From Victoria to New Westminster is up the Fraser river by miniature steamers. Formerly Vancouver Island and British Columbia were separate colonies; they are now united under one local government.

A smaller class of steamers run from New Westminster, sixty miles further up the river, to Fort Yale. This is a pretty little town situated on a flat of about fifteen acres, surrounded by a wall of mountains perpetually covered with snow. It has fifteen or twenty stores, groceries, etc., etc., and a remarkably neat and comfortable hotel, kept by a charming young widow, Mrs. Bowden, in fact, the only handsome woman I have seen since leaving California. Fort Yale is called the head of navigation on the Fraser. From there to Soda creek passengers are conveyed by stage, the road chiefly following the banks of the river, here passing over the top of a high mountain, now down through a low valley close to the water's edge. The first mountain of any considerable height is called Jackass. Some of my fellow-passengers declared it was so named from the circumstance of the immortal Fremont having eaten the rump of an animal of that species there; others that a careless jack, in wending his way about the summit, missed his footsteps and tumbled to the base, dashing himself to pieces in the fall; which of the two versions is correct I know not, nor do I care: it is enough that the name is fitting for the locality.

At Soda creek, which place we were three days and nights in reaching, was a pretty little steamer, waiting to convey passengers, freight, etc. to the mouth of the Quesnelle, a distance of sixty miles. The change from a crowded stage coach to a comfortable steamboat is so agreeable that no time was lost in completing the transfer of ourself, etc., on board the Enterprise. I enjoyed an excellent supper and a good night's sleep, but was aroused early in the morning by runners rapping on the doors and calling out, "Stage leaves for Cottonwood at half-past 5; be on board or you'll lose your passage."

The city of Cottonwood consists of one log house, situated on the banks of a river of that name, twenty miles from the Quesnelle, and is the end of all public conveyance—indeed, is the end of the road. The mail and express matter is carried semi-weekly to Williams' creek on horseback. Among the passengers thus far by stage was a woman with two children, one a little boy about five years old, the other an infant of about as many weeks, the mother and children being ticketed through by express. A horse was provided, which she gallantly mounted, taking her little treasure in her arms, and the larger boy on the horse behind, and started off with apparently as much cheerfulness as a youthful bride going out to meet her young lord. The writer, with the remainder of the passengers, started out on foot, and managed to paddle through mud and water seventeen miles the first day. The second day's march was still worse than the first, less mud but more snow—and it had sufficiently given way to the rays of the sun to become in substance like jelly, through which we walked for miles up to the knees. It is all very well, in romance, to talk about fording rivers and wading through drifts of snow, scrambling over old logs, wriggling your way through thick brushwood, climbing up steep mountains and sliding down on the other side; but I submit, in all sincerity, that when reduced to the cold, stern, practical realities of everyday life, it is about as far removed from real fun as anything of which I can now conceive.

At length the party reached Van Winkle, a little huddle of buildings on Lightning creek. Just above this rural city I met an old patriarch with a pack on his back, bound down country. Feeling some curiosity to know the cause of his migrating, I accosted him. "Which way are you bound, my friend?" He answered, "I am going to God's own country." "Yes," I replied; "and where is that?" "Yamhill county, Wallomet valley," was his quick response. "Well, I have been in the Wallomet valley, and saw nothing there by which I could distinguish it from any other, as God's own country." "Stranger," said he, "by the time you have been a week at Cariboo, you will learn to appreciate the beauties of Wallomet valley!"

I met many others on the road who had learned to appreciate some other country, or at least had become disgusted with Cariboo. Among this number was one whose opinion I sought and received in the following expressive language:—"If I was in a Christian country," said he, "and had the absolute alternative before me of going to —— or Cariboo, I would go to ——, and take my chances." At sunset I reached the great focus of the gold-mining operations in this section of her Britannic Majesty's dominions, and although it has certainly cost me much hard work and a considerable amount of the 18-karat fine, I am bound to confess that I have been richly paid for all.

The question of annexation to the United States is being canvassed by one party here, while the other party favors a union with the Dominion of Canada. In the event of annexation, it would give the republic an unbroken sea-coast to the newly acquired possessions in Russian America, of which I may have a word or two to say in my next letter.

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120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	64,020·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	21,200·00
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000 50 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,13 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238·25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·00 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
190,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,646,600 par. Market value	$1,670,250·75
Cost, $1,630,322·09.	
Real Estate	30,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,557·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,230·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·28.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
	$1,807,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Lattett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,151·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 14 2 3]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865;

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiting.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

The Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000,

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. A. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $427,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $300,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Vaughorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President

A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.

2 22fmw3 JAMES R. ALVORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 24 3m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

609 and 611 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,

Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,

5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 5

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 26mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 tmw

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

Old Songs and Proclamations—Collections of Bindings—Simonides and His Forgeries.

The sales of rare and curious books in the London market have been frequently described; but a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* adds to a list of this kind an interesting account of collections of old songs and proclamations.

SONGS.

"Not worth an old song" is a saying of questionable force. Three volumes of very rare and curious ballads were sold at Mr. Gutch's sale in 1858 for thirty guineas. In 1852 "two hundred and four humorous, romantic, legendary, amatory, and historical broadside ballads," printed in black letter some time between the middle and the end of the seventeenth century, once in the Heber collection, were purchased by Mr. Halliwell, at Mr. Utterson's sale, for £104 10s. One of the most famous of such collections was the Roxborough one. The ballads were nine hundred in number, ranging from 1570 to 1680, pasted in three volumes folio, and fetched, at that famous sale, £478 15s. These are now in the British Museum. In the year 1820, at the Bindley sale, four lots of ballads and broadsides, printed between 1640 and 1688, which had been collected by Narcissus Luttrell, brought £781. But far beyond even this price, in proportion, was the sum given for some old ballads at Mr. Daniel's sale. They were seventy in number, printed between 1559 and 1597, in most beautiful condition, and yielding to no other collection in interest or variety. Mr. Daniel gave a detailed account of them in the *Illustrated London News*, 1856. The price they were sold for in 1864 was £750. The Society of Antiquaries has a collection, and there are five volumes now at Cambridge, collected by Pepys. They are divided into heroic, romantic, hunting, love pleasant, and love unfortunate. A few of them are old, but mostly they are of the times of Charles I and Charles II.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Proclamations, when they are offered for sale, bring large prices. A beautiful volume, in Dr. Bandinel's collection, of the proclamations of Charles I, from 1625 to 1633, sold for £81. Six volumes, belonging to the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, and Charles II, brought, in 1858, the more moderate sum of £78. "The most complete collection in existence of the original black-letter broadside proclamations of the Irish Government, commencing with the year 1673, and extending through the reigns of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I, to the year 1716," was bought at the sale of Dr. Cane, of Kilkenny, 1858, for the Marchioness of Ormonde, for £76. But such volumes have fetched much larger prices than these. I have heard of one picked up on an old bookstall for half a crown selling for £120. There is a very fine collection of proclamations in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. In the Bodleian is the magnificent volume of Elizabethan proclamations, and the library of Queen's College, Oxford, has a collection which is nearly, if not quite, matchless, ranging from 1558 to 1694. It contains more than one thousand proclamations, to say nothing of a very large collection of acts, ordinances, etc., issued during the Commonwealth. The only portion in which it is weak is the time of Charles I. But in addition to this, the same library possesses two most precious volumes, containing a series of proclamations, partly printed and partly in manuscript, from the time of Henry VII to 1641. Many of the manuscripts are the original draughts as prepared for the Privy Council; some of the Elizabethan ones having corrections in the handwriting of Mr. Secretary Cecil, and some of the Caroline ones in that of Mr. Secretary Windebank. Two of them are the original copies in vellum, with the signature of Charles I. But perhaps the most interesting paper in the collection is a copy of the only proclamation issued by Lady Jane Grey. It is a somewhat elaborate document, beginning, "Jane, by the grace of God, Queen," etc., and dated "Julie 10, 1553." Grafton lost his privilege as Queen's printer in consequence of having printed it. It was at one time supposed to be unique. Another copy, however, has turned up, which is now in the possession of the Antiquarian Society; but it is not to be compared with the beautiful copy at Queen's.

Very curious and interesting proclamations turn up sometimes. Not long since there was secured for the Royal Library at Windsor one of Queen Mary, declaring herself to be *enceinte*. The Bodleian possesses the proclamation distributed by the Spaniards just before the Armada, declaring their intentions when they had conquered England. Among those exhibited in the show-cases in the British Museum is that of King Charles II, ordering the suppression of two of the works of Milton, who is therein stated to have fled from justice; that issued September 15, 1714, offering £100,000 for the apprehension of Prince James should he attempt to land in England, and that issued August 22, 1745, by Charles Edward, "Prince of Wales," offering £30,000 for the apprehension of the "Elector of Hanover."

BINDINGS.

Book collectors sometimes have a fancy for bindings. Towards the end of the fifteenth century very beautiful bindings were made for the Medici, the Delia Rovere, the D'Este, and other noble families. Aldus, the famous printer of Venice, was perhaps the first to issue books in different styles of coverlug, to suit the tastes and purses of his customers. There are very early bindings which appear to have been stamped from engraved blocks. Some of them may be even earlier specimens of wood engraving than the Spencer St. Christopher.

One of the first collectors whose bindings are sought after is Michael Majoli; but it was his kinsman, Thomas Majoli, whose devices and style of ornamentation were first imitated by foreign bookbinders. Upon his books is found the inscription, "Tho. Majoli et amicor." Besides this, there is his motto, which was generally "Inimici mei michi, non me michi;" and more rarely, as an example in the British Museum, "Ingratis servire nephas." At the Libri sale, in 1859, where there were so many magnificent specimens of bindings, one volume sold for £91; another, at the Bergeret sale, produced £104.

Still more famous are the "Grolier" bindings. Jean Grolier was born at Lyons in 1479. He was employed by Francis I as paymaster general to his forces in Italy, and was afterwards sent on a political mission to Clement VII, who had become very much attached to him. He died in 1565, but his library was not dispersed till 1675. There are forty or more volumes from it now in the British Musum.

A LITERARY FORGER.

The same writer says that M. Simonides is by far the most accomplished literary forger of modern times. He came from the island of Syrene, opposite Caria, and made his first public appearance at Athens, where he offered some manuscripts for sale which he said had been carried off secretly from Mount Athos. A commission which was engaged to examine them reported favorably, especially upon a manuscript of Homer, which was accordingly purchased at a high price. Before very long it was discovered that the text of this ancient manuscript was Wolf's, with all the *errata*. His subsequent career is thus traced:—

"Next he appeared at Constantinople, where he tried hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and Armenian history, but somewhat unsuccessfully. Nothing daunted, he tried a new device, and came out as another Dousterswivel. He declared that at a certain spot an Arabic MS. in Syriac characters would be discovered by digging. Workmen were accordingly employed, Simonides himself not being allowed to descend. By-and-by a pause was made for luncheon, and not long afterwards Simonides called out, 'There it is; bring it up.' The soil about it, however, was quite different from that of the ground. The workmen were grinning, and when interrogated confessed that during luncheon the Greek came out for a short time, jumped into the pit, and began to burrow. He next made his appearance in England with, among other wonderful treasures, a MS. of Homer on serpent's skin, which professed to have been sent from Chios to Hippachus, son of Pisistratus. This and several others he persuaded Sir T. Phillips to purchase. Almost the only libraries which he failed in cheating were the British Museum and the Bodleian. On visiting the latter place he showed some fragments of MSS. to Mr. Coxe, who assented to their belonging to the twelfth century. 'And these, Mr. Coxe, belong to the tenth or eleventh century.' 'Yes, probably.' 'And now, Mr. Coxe, let me show you a very ancient and valuable MS. I have for sale, and which ought to be in your library. To what century do you consider this belongs?' 'This, Mr. Simonides, I have no doubt,' said Mr. Coxe 'belongs to the nineteenth century.' The Greek and his manuscript disappeared.

"Some time afterwards a palimpsest manuscript was sent to Berlin, professing to be a history of the kings of Egypt in Greek, by Uranius, of Alexandria. The Academy declared it genuine, and the Minister of Public Instruction was ordered to purchase it for five thousand thalers. Professor Dindorf offered the University of Oxford the honor of giving this valuable book to the world, and work was accordingly begun under the editorship of the professor. Before many sheets, however, were struck off, notice came that the printing was to be stopped. Lepsius, naturally anxious to know how far Uranius supported or demonstrated some of the theories about Egyptian history, was disappointed as well as amused to find that the book was little more than a translation into very bad Greek of portions of the writings of Bunsen and himself. Ehrenberg then examined the manuscript with his microscope, and discovered that the palimpsest was really later than the modern one—the old ink overlaid the new."

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, for the delivery of the following articles of Quartermaster's Stores at either of the points named, to wit:—B. & O. Railroad Depot, Sixth street Wharf, or Lincoln Depot:—

512,000 (five hundred and twelve thousand) pounds of good, sound, clean Oats, in good, strong sacks, each sack containing one hundred pounds.

56,000 (fifty-six thousand) pounds of prime Timothy Hay, loose or in bales.

168,000 (one hundred and sixty-eight thousand) pounds of good, clean Wheat Straw, in bales.

Bidders will state the price per pound for Oats, including sacks, and for Hay, either baled or loose, and for Straw in bales, and the number of pounds of each article they propose to furnish, and at which of the three points named above the delivery will be made.

All articles delivered on contracts made under this notice will be subject to a rigid inspection by inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and none received or paid for which do not come up to the standard.

The names of two good and responsible persons must be given in each bid, who will act as securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder. The names of these persons must be signed in their own hands, to a statement to the above effect, which will accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds, upon completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Grain, Hay, and Straw."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 17 6t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, to the Cherrystone Light, and is twenty-three miles (23) long, more or less. The conductor consists of seven (7) No. sixteen (16) copper wires, and is double armored. The inside armor is of No sixteen (16) wire; laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. nine (9) galvanized wire; the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile.

It was manufactured in Europe for the Government during the war.

It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lies.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Bvt. Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 17 6t Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,—
PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1867, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Fort Lyon Arsenal with Fresh Beef, in good Cantonable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the commanding officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1867.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

JOHN B. RAMSAY, Jr.,
10 21 3t Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANE, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND, 1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
SIDE BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS.
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 17 rp No. 230 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.
ESTLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12d

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24d

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 25 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Rails. 1 24 1

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
First Cabin	$100	Steerage $30
To London	109	To London 35
To Paris	115	To Paris 40

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 9 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1256 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port on November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 12

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, six tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, W. P. & J. Bailey.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
4 31

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 11

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers to the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his care for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. DAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 12 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN BARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 314 WALNUT Street. 7 21

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, office No. 243 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, coats of paints that go into the earth soon, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans for casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:00 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad Trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 5:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 10:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:30 A. M and 1:30 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:8 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:20 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 8:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 52

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk on Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 20

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	8:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	9:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 6:25 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:45 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:25 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, st

ISRAEL GOING INTO CAPTIVITY.

From the N. Y. Church Union.

The Republican party may or may not be the chosen Israel. We are inclined to think it is. Certainly we have no doubt that as a party the Democratic organization is an Egyptian host. It is equally certain that our Moses is not, just this time at least, Andrew Johnson, though perhaps the Egyptians of the *World* might not care to have it said he was their Pharoah. Whatever may be the doubts in regard to who is who and what is what, one thing is pretty certain, the Republican party is bound to get terribly whipped at the coming fall election. Perhaps the wise men of the *Tribune* may not like to have even our feeble voice utter this, but Ezekiel Bigelow has said, "Don't never profesy onless ye no." Now, we know this, that a very large number of so-called loyal men joined the Republican party just to spite the South, and not because they believed in its principles. So long as the sword gleamed they were maddened and staunch, but the sword is in the scabbard. The *sick man* at Washington is impotent to make a row. If he only had the power, if he could stretch out the wand, as he did little more than a year ago, and the Rebels were foolish enough to obey him, one or two repetitions of the scenes of New Orleans would drive all these haters of the South back into the Republican ranks, and we could elect anybody. But Mr. Johnson has tried that trick too often, and now people won't believe there are any bears. The Republican party is getting rid of the bad element, i. e., that which hates the South and the negro too. Men like Wade Hampton and Pryor are slowly getting to see that the true friends of the South are the radicals. This will be plainer when they have tried the Democratic party once more. This party has been just as treacherous to them as it has been to the nation. It led the South into rebellion, and, save in Vallandigham, and here and there one, it forsook the South the moment it got them into their trouble. Some of the Southern people feel disposed to try them again. Let the trial be had, and see then if the South does not open its eyes to its true interests. Every settlement that brings the white man top and the negro under only prolongs the conflict. Let both stand. You negroes, cease cringing and crawling, and acting the hypocrite. A little manly independence, which some call saucy in a negro, is what you need. Don't think you were born to serve. Make the white man serve you if you can. You are welcome to the trial. Vote in your black Congressmen. Go on, and take the reins of government now. The white man is more than your match. He has the sulks just now, *and won't play.* Never mind, keep right on, and don't mind that. White men like to rule. They will come to their milk yet. As to the Republican party, it is of no account. Ten tribes may stray off, and Judah may go into Babylon and captivity. That does not signify. Probably not an officer will be elected on the State ticket in this State. General apathy is about. Few, very few, but the hungry and long-starved Democrats have been registered. The vote will be light, and the Republicans will be whipped. And why? Because they did not hew Agag, *i. e.*, punish Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis. Because they have backed and filled on the good, stern Puritan doctrine of temperance. Because the *Tribune* has counselled impartial instead of universal suffrage. Because truth that is jealous will have consistency, and demands a full radical platform, or none. The radicals are the ones that stayed at home in Ohio and Pennsylvania. They are going to do it again in New York, and from this coming defeat will arise victory sooner than it could be otherwise. Power does not always rest in the office-holder. It is in the opinion-maker. The Republican party will lose its hold on the offices, but the radicals, like Garibaldi, though in chains, will rule; and officials, be they kings, emperors, or cabinet ministers, will be jerked about like dancing-jacks. Let the radicals be firm. Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison were never so strong as when they never voted, yea, were not citizens of a slave republic. Voters don't rule the nation nor the voted for. Those who stand close to truth will ever wear crowns.

THE CANTON TRAGEDY.

Death of Mrs. Caroline Hoffman—Suicide of the Husband and Murderer—He Hangs Himself in His Cell.

CANTON, O., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Caroline Yost, *nee* Hoffman, the woman who was stabbed in church last Sunday by her divorced husband, died Saturday last. Hoffman, the murderer, hung himself in his cell last night. He had tried yesterday to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, and his feet had been chained as a precautionary measure, but he managed to burn a hole in a board partition with the stove-poker, and tearing the sheets of his cot into strips, twisted them into a rope, which he passed through the hole around the side of the partition and around his neck.

The body was standing square on the floor when found this morning, and though his neck was somewhat stretched, it is evident his feet were not entirely clear of the floor, unless he drew them up while hanging himself. His suspenders were twisted into a cord and tied tightly around his neck also; a handkerchief was drawn closely around his head and over his mouth, indicating that he attempted to suspend or strangle himself with them.

He was left suspended in his cell till this afternoon, when the body was taken down and buried. Citizens had free access to the cell all forenoon. Some blame is attached to the jailer for not securing the prisoner so as to prevent his taking his own life. He has expressed a wish of late that his wife would live, but at first only wanted to hear she was dead and then he would be satisfied.

Captain Robert Lincoln.

A Chicago despatch explains that Captain Robert J. Lincoln, son of the late President, was, in point of fact, called to the bar over a year ago, in place of a few days since, as reported. He is now master of a handsome practice. He was, about two weeks since, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a position rarely reached by one so young, he being scarcely twenty-five. In this connection it may not be improper to say, in order to correct many impressions in regard to Captain Lincoln, that he is one of the most promising young men in the West. He is an intelligent, industrious, quiet, unassuming, courteous gentleman, and enjoys in an eminent degree the personal esteem of the people of Chicago. Resembling his honored father in the modesty of his demeanor, simplicity of his character, generosity of his heart, and strict integrity of his principles, it is impossible not to respect and honor him. The conduct of his mother is as deep a mystery to him as to all of her friends, and the only theory he can suggest in her defense is that she is insane.

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS
AND
LUNCH BOOKS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
4 10]

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.
THE LATEST
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
IN
BYZANTINE
CORAL,
ENAMEL
GENEVA
VENETIAN,
ROMAN,
PARISIAN
JEWELRY,
NOW OPENING BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
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CUTLERY.
PEARL,
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KNIVES,
STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.
SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT
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No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
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FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
631. CHARLES L HALE, 631.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 631 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, T. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....62 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A cheap lot of Nainsook Plaid Muslins, at 16 cents per yard, better goods than are selling at 25 cents.
A large lot of Scotch Diaper, from auction, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doyltes.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc. etc.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.
7-8, 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Heavy 4-4 all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Grey and Red Twilled and Plain Flannels.
Good quality Shirting Flannels, etc. etc:
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Canton Flannels at the very lowest market prices.
GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS.
Plaid Poplins, all-wool Poplins.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Mixed Poplins, 50c a yard.
A cheap lot of Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
9 21 smw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap. A large assortment of Blankets very cheap.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE
928 ARCH STREET.
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
Received Direct from Europe.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.
A FULL LINE OF
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.
G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18wsam]rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF
LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.
The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.
Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

VELVETS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN
A FULL LINE OF
Lyons Black Silk Velvets,
German Velvets,
FROM $9·00 TO $30·00 PER YARD.
[12 wsmsmrp

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
9 24 6m NOS. 1 AND 3 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.
REMOVAL AND OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH
HAVING COMPLETED HIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
MARBLE STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Open the same to the Public
On MONDAY, October 21,
When he will be prepared to offer, in great variety,
THE FINEST FABRICS AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN [10 17 3tmw2t
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Whose establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 10 12 swst

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also Bombazines, Biarritz Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 tJ1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4tl CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm 24] A. MYERS.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 11mrp

DRY GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
FOR FALL SALES,
LYONS VELVETS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
SACK CLOTHS.
FINE POPLINS.
10 23 wfm3m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, 87½c. PER YD.
BARGAINS IN DOMET FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN CANTON FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN WOOL FLANNELS.
Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 116 CHESNUT Street. No. 113 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2tt NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp

BAUCH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUCH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
24smwf3p

FIFTH EDITION

A FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

A Loss of $45,000.

The Pestilence in Memphis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Cholera at Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Welles this morning received a telegram from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, that seven interments took place yesterday and four this morning, from cholera, on the receiving ship and elsewhere.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The planing mill of Robinson & Burns, on Central avenue, was burned to-day, together with eight small cottages. The loss is $45,000, partially covered by insurance.

Fall of a Building.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—An old building, No. 42 Lispenard street, fell this morning, killing Jacob Brushe and injuring John Stanton, Michael Burns, and another.

The Yellow Fever in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—There were five yellow fever interments yesterday. The weather is now clear and cool.

CARPETINGS.
1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPETINGS.
By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, AND
VELVET
CARPETINGS,
ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.
Now in Store and for sale by
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.
OIL CLOTHS,
In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.
HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
9 23 mwf3m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE.
M. THOMAS & SONS
Will sell at Public Sale
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29,
THE BEAUTIFUL GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE,
ON CHURCH LANE,
Third house east of Railroad. Replete with every convenience; ample grounds and stable. Particulars, see their catalogue. 10 19 smw8t

TO RENT.
TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH street, above Chesnut. Apply to
CHARLES RHOADS,
10 17 6t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.